SATURDAY NIGHT

LET'S TRY WINNING OLYMPICS

by Bobbie Rosenfeld

Will Montreal's Vice Clean-Up Last?

by Frank Lowe

JANUARY 12, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 14

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Home Ownership

MR. RHIND'S article in the December 8 issue, entitled "Today's Housing Problem—Rent or Buy?" is most interesting as it presents several aspects of the financial side of home ownership which probably are not apparent to the average purchaser. The conclusions reached would indicate that home ownership is at least a doubtful investment today.

Fortunately, however, by no means all prospective purchasers view the acquisition of a home purely as an investment. Mr. Rhind has shown, in the example chosen, that the purchaser would be spending about $191 per month over and above equity payments and points out that this would be considerably more expensive than the rental of a suitable apartment. While this is true, the purchaser does receive some benefits for the additional outlay, such as privacy, better surroundings in which to raise a family, and in a good many cases the ability to enjoy one or another of a number of hobbies which it is not possible for the apartment dweller to indulge in. It is difficult to assess such advantages in terms of dollars, but to many they represent the difference between merely existing, and a reasonably full, happy life which assumes an increased importance in these days of unrest and international tension.

Ottawa, Ont. J. C. FINLAYSON

Insects in Amber

IN THE December 15 issue there is an article entitled "Ancient Amber Is Forever", by Betsy Mosbaugh Mackay. While this article is interesting, there are some inaccuracies and a rather important omission.

The Geological Survey party, under the leadership of Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, which visited the site in 1890 estimated that in the top two feet of the beach there were nearly one and one-half million pounds of amber rather than the two thousand pounds mentioned by Miss Mackay.

Miss Mackay goes on to say that the analyses of the amber were carried out at the University of Toronto, while in reality they were done by Professor B. J. Harrington of McGill University.

The real error, however, is in the implication that Canada was lacking in interest and that Dr. Carpenter of Harvard University made the next move. This is entirely false. The real facts are that the report of Dr. Tyrrell, referred to above, came to the attention of Mr. A. S. Fuller of this city, who in 1929 leased the Cedar Lake site and supplied some of the amber to the late Dr. T. L. Walker, Director of the former Royal Ontario Museum of Mineralogy. Dr. Walker published a paper in 1934 calling attention to the insects in the amber and it was this paper which attracted Dr. Carpenter's attention. In fact it was through Dr. Walker that Dr. Carpenter received all the material for his first studies, a fact which he fully acknowledges.

Toronto, Ont. V. BEN MEEN,
Director, Royal Ontario Museum of Geology and Mineralogy

Myth Exploded

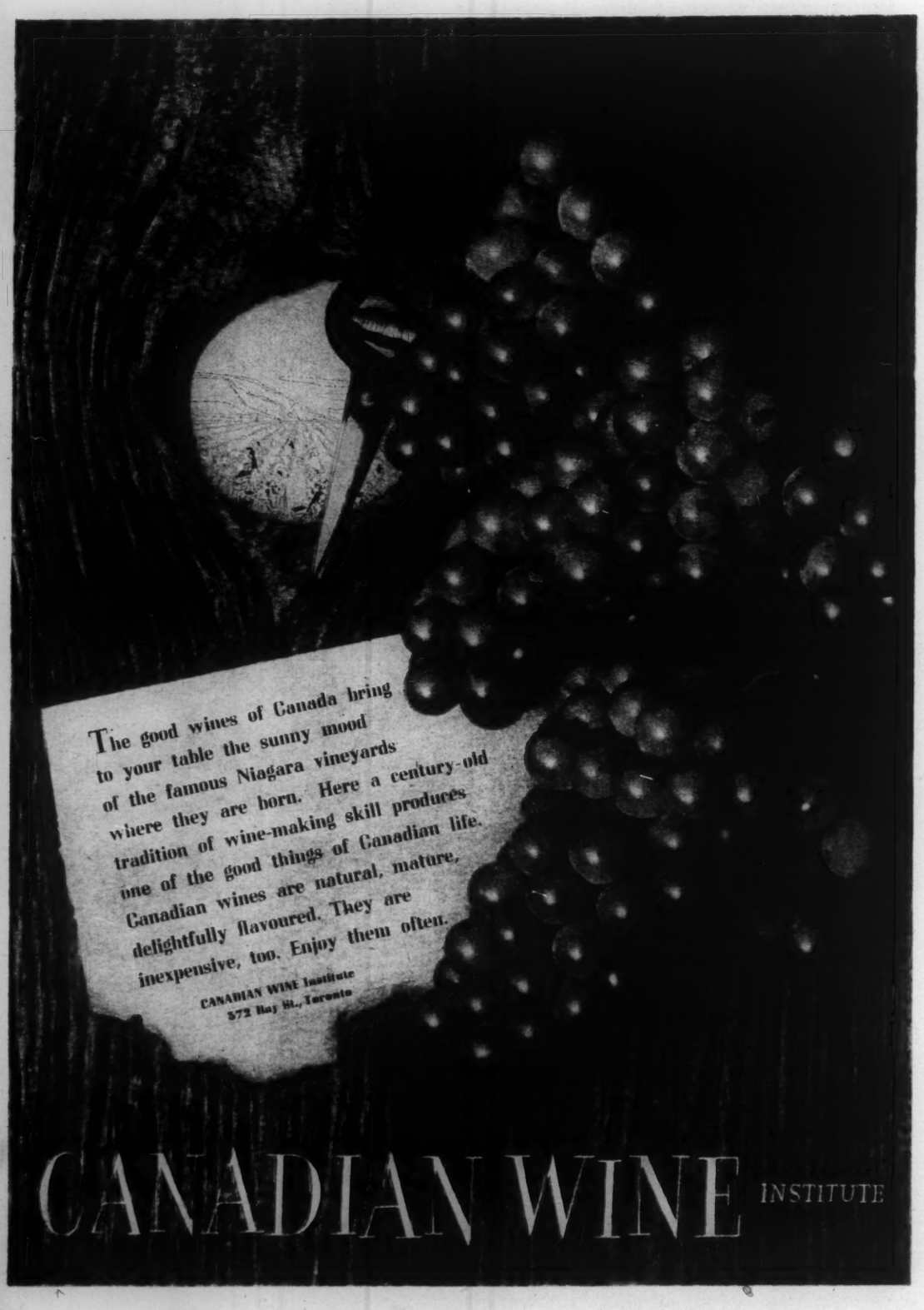
I WOULD like to thank Max Braithwaite for exposing the "Myth of Toronto" (Dec. 15). Too many westerners arrive in the east with dour warnings ringing in their ears that never will they find a friend here. This myth is still alive; we appreciate Mr. Braithwaite's efforts to prove it false.

Toronto, Ont. JOAN PHELPS

Engineers' Salaries

IN YOUR editorial entitled "Rich Man, Poor Man" in Dec. 1 issue, you commented on the average income in 1949 of engineers and architects, lawyers, physicians and surgeons, and dentists. The government report which you quoted gives a false impression of the average income of engineers as it deals only with those individuals whose income is in the form of fees and takes no account of salaried individuals. In the case of engineers, only consulting engineers are in the group mentioned and the statistics do not include salaried engineers who outnumber consulting engineers by at least twenty to one.

Toronto, Ont. L. S. LAUCHLAND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SATURDAY NIGHT

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BEHIND THE SCENES

COMING UP: Who are Canada's funniest men? Many people will say Johnny Wayne and Frank Shuster. Next week SATURDAY NIGHT carries an article on these comedians. Their joint career in fun has run through high school, university, army life, right up to the top spot in Canadian radio. What sort of men are they? How humorous are they in real life? What are their families like? How do they put a show together? . . . Canadian writer ROBERT THOMAS ALLEN writes a satirical piece on the excessive sportsmindedness of Canadians today . . . SN pays a tribute to Varsity's Trinity College, next week celebrating its centenary . . . "I Climbed a Lesser Everest", a story about a woman who works at one of Canada's loneliest—but most satisfying—jobs: a forest ranger.

COVER: SUZANNE MORROW carried Canada's hopes for an Olympic skating championship with her when she left for Europe on December 16 to take part in the 1952 Olympics. The 20-year-old skater is a freshman at Victoria College, University of Toronto. Up at 6:30 almost every morning, she puts in a regular three-hour practice stint before going to classes. In the 1948 Olympics, she and her partner placed third in the pair skating. Since then she's been on her own, trying for higher honors. Besides appearing in the Olympics at Oslo, she is to skate at Paris, St. Moritz, Copenhagen, Vienna. For an assessment of Canada's general chances to capture Olympic honors, see Page 7.—*Photo by Jack Dobson, Globe and Mail.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

Churchill Visit May Provide Rest, Only General Exchanges of View

by Michael Barkway

OTTAWA is looking forward to seeing Winston Churchill again, though no one is too sure what the visit will accomplish. It is in some degree intended as a courtesy to Canada, and—unless something unexpected comes through at the last minute—there will be no agenda.

Churchill will be staying at Government House with his old friend, Lord Alexander. He will have a breathing-spell in the middle of his two very taxing visits to Washington. It should give him a chance to review his conversations with President Truman and to think out the speech he is to give to the U.S. Congress on his return to Washington from Ottawa. He has also to prepare the speech he will give here. It will be broadcast from a State Dinner given by Prime Minister St. Laurent.

The Canadian Government is not expecting to raise any particular problems with Churchill. Probably he will do most of what talking there is. It is likely to be in the realms of high political strategy. The diplomats call it a *tour d'horizon*: it sounds better in French than the nearest English equivalent, which I suppose would be: "a good look round." The chief value is that it will give our Ministers an up-to-date first-hand account of the way Churchill's mind is moving over the big problems. Lester Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, already had a long session with him before Christmas. It was during a leisurely half-day at Chequers, the British Prime Minister's country house in Buckinghamshire. But in the meantime Churchill will have had his talks with President Truman, and the Canadian Government will be glad to be kept in the picture.

ANTHONY EDEN and Lord Ismay will be here with Churchill, and if any particular Anglo-Canadian problems are raised it will probably be with them. But this is not the occasion for reviewing Anglo-Canadian relations. The problems that bedevil them are mostly in the financial and economic fields; and these are not the ministers to deal with them. Eden is very little more interested in economics than Churchill is. This is R. A. Butler's problem, since he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he will be meeting with Douglas Abbott about the same time at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting in London.

Rumor has it that R. A. Butler was not Churchill's own choice for Chancellor of the Exchequer. But he is one of the most studious and thoughtful of the Conservative leaders, and on merit he is the right man for this most difficult of the British Government's portfolios. Churchill's attitude is suggested by a story which is going the rounds in Ottawa; and for all I know it might be true. It's said that when Butler took over this job, Churchill told him the Treasury was too powerful. "You must get away from all this planning nonsense," he is supposed to have said. "Your job is to collect the taxes, and let the current flow where it will."

No Press Conference

ATTEMPTS were made to get Churchill to have a press conference during his Ottawa visit. He returned a curt "no."

The wartime Churchill press conferences were famous both here and in Washington; and very good fun they were. I remember one Washington appearance at the Overseas Writers' Club. It was officially off the record, and it was at a well-furnished luncheon which went on till nearly four o'clock in the afternoon. Several times the chairman (Barnet Nover of the *Washington Post*) offered to check embarrassing questions and suggested that time was getting on. But Churchill was enjoying himself.

One American rashly asked him what he would think if Roosevelt were to be defeated in the 1944 election, which was then round the corner. The audience gasped. The Chairman jumped up to assure Mr. Churchill that no one expected him to answer. But he lumbered to his feet muttering, "Of course I'll answer." Then he wagged his finger at the questioner, and said: "Young man, let me remind you that there was such a thing as the Declaration of Independence. (Long pause.) We British accept that Declaration. (Another pause.) And perhaps it's as well we do. Or the tail might be wagging the dog."

On the same occasion Brendan Bracken, who was then Minister of Information, got a lesson in the risks of trying to brief Churchill about what to say. The British information people were worried about American suspicions that Britain might not do her full part in the war against Japan. Hours of questioning had passed without a single mention of the Far East; and Bracken eventually passed a scribbled note across to Churchill.

Just then he was in the middle of a brilliant account of the Italian situation ("You may be assured that we shall apply to the Italian donkey both the stick and the carrot"). He broke off in the middle, laboriously fished out his glasses, put them on, read the note and then turned round to Bracken. He said: "Don't be silly. I'm talking about Italy. How can Japan be involved? She can't even get there." He went on talking about Italy; and Bracken passed no more notes.

The official reason for not having a press conference during Churchill's Ottawa visit is that everything he has

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30

PUZZLE OF POPULATIONS

PICKING A "GOOD" BIRTHRATE

by B. K. Sandwell

THE *Christian Science Monitor* is the organ, and a very intelligent organ, of the one great new religious movement which the United States has produced besides Mormonism; and Christian Science is a characteristic product of a very wealthy and very comfortable and optimistic society. (Mormonism might be described as a characteristic product of another and very different stratum of the same society.) Mr. Erwin D. Canham, the editor of the *Monitor,* and his staff have produced a volume entitled "Awakening: The World at Mid-Century" (Longmans Green, $3.50) which is one of the most gloriously and recklessly optimistic products of the American mind.

Let us take an example or two. Mr. Canham is not at all alarmed about the pressure of population upon resources (of the food-clothing-and-shelter-producing kind, for essentially that is all that matters) even in the frightfully crowded Orient. Enlarge the life-span of the Oriental, he says, by improving his health conditions, and the proportion of workers in the population will be greater, and production will thus be increased. But the truth is that the food-etc.-producing natural resources of the Orient are already so fully worked that an addition of population, even if it consisted entirely of workers, would not add sufficiently to the total production to do more than keep them alive; and nobody has yet devised a system which will prolong the lives of persons of working age only and leave the others to die at the same age as before.

IN INDIA in 1921-31 the average life expectancy at birth was under 27 years; but Indians do not all die at 27, and if the average were raised to 37 years there would be a great number of children who would die at 14 instead of 4, and some old persons who would die at 70 instead of 60, and neither of these classes would add much to the national productivity, while even the people now dying around 27 who would live to 37 would have more children and so increase the number of non-producers.

In the United States, where expectancy is already around 62 years for males and 66 for females, prolongation does undoubtedly add mainly to the proportion of non-producers, and by extending life beyond the child-rearing age diminishes the rate of natural increase per thousand; but it is not safe to assume that it will have the opposite effect where the expectancy is low.

DISCUSSING the rising economic independence of women, Mr. Canham (or a colleague) hopes that "enlightenment" as to the proper role of women in the community will lead to a lower birthrate and "the cultivation of a better race."

Just how a lower birthrate is to be made to cultivate a better race is only vaguely suggested; but we are told that "only moral and spiritual strength will accomplish this end." It is an interesting question, which the book does not touch, how low a birthrate ought to be. If the mere lowering of it, from any figure, tends to the cultivation of a better race, there should presumably be no births at all, in which event there would at least be no possibility of the race getting any worse.

The crude birthrate in the United States for ten years following the Great Depression was around 17 per thousand, against 20 in Canada, 33 in India, and 45 in Formosa. It seems possible that the American rate was then about as low as it need be, and that very little improvement in the moral and spiritual strength of the American people would result from reducing it further. At any rate it rose again during the war years and stood around 21, which Mr. Canham presumably thinks is a sign of deterioration.

COMING to the political state of the world, Mr. Canham wants the free nations to proclaim their willingness to get along peacefully with "the peoples within the Communist states, making it very clear that our objection is only to the aggressive policies of their régimes, not to the peoples or nations, or even—in the last analysis—the régimes themselves." He seems wholly unconscious that this either condemns to perpetual slavery a number of nations which never by any conceivable circumstance decided in favor of Communism, or else requires us to undertake the appalling task of determining for ourselves what nations now under Communism are "legitimately" Communist and what nations are entitled to be rescued from the effects of past "aggressive policies."

But the most dangerous of all these Bostonian optimisms is reserved for the last chapter. We must "proclaim

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

—Butterfield in Vancouver Province

WINTER 1971-72?

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EDITORIALS

Political Manoeuvres Puzzling but Significant

THE wearisome days which members of Parliament spent on the debate on resale price maintenance probably left many Canadians uninterested. Those whose interest was aroused by the news reports from Ottawa were more mystified than enlightened. We doubt that the House of Commons added to its own prestige or that any party gained in popular esteem.

On the side of the Conservatives, this should be said. Whether they were wise in the occasion of their demonstration, whether it is ever wise to press debate to the point of filibuster, the Conservative members have at least shown a vigor and a party solidarity which is altogether to be welcomed. It was thoroughly invigorating to see the parliamentary opposition fighting as a convinced and united party to the considerable inconvenience of its own members. It is a good many years since the Conservatives have been able to give such a display of unity and vigor.

As our parliamentary rules stand, readiness to hold up business, even at the cost of spoiling their own holidays, is the opposition's means of pressing an argument to the limit. The majority can only overcome such tactics by the use of the closure, about which Ottawa has developed a peculiar tabu. An important question raised by the resale price maintenance debate is whether this tabu has any legitimate substance.

On the one hand it is incontestable that indiscriminate use of the Government majority to force through Government measures could remove the minority rights on which parliamentary government depends. But on the other hand parliamentary government is government by a majority. There must be a limit to the minority's ability to frustrate the majority's will. It seems to us, therefore, that there are occasions when the closure is a perfectly legitimate way of asserting majority decisions against fractious opposition. But the Government which uses it will always have to persuade the public that the opposition was fractious and unreasonable and that it was not merely that the Government was impatient.

The Case of Little Susan

THE fierce light that beats upon a throne does not, apparently, beat quite so fiercely upon a Governor-General. There is one very good reason for that difference, in that the throne is hereditary and the Governor-Generalship is not; the public must inevitably be deeply interested in what goes on in the Palace where its future rulers are being brought into the world and brought up, but it does not have any such concern about the family life of Viceroyalty.

Nevertheless we think it is matter for congratulation, for everybody concerned, that the great military commander who performs the functions of the Crown in Canada should have been able to adopt a new daughter into his family three years ago without any public attention being paid to the matter until the recent Christmas festivities. Even when little Susan's relationship to the gubernatorial family became known, the matter was treated in the press with a quietness which must have been very gratifying to Their Excellencies and was certainly very creditable to the Ottawa correspondents.

The right to a reasonable amount of privacy is one of the things which public personages have the greatest difficulty in maintaining, in these days of the ubiquitous newsman and his attendant photographer. When the public personage has acquired his public character by his own choice—when he is a politician competing for votes, or a public entertainer competing for patronage—he cannot complain too strongly about the result of a curiosity which he himself has incited. But the Governor-General is neither a politician nor an entertainer, and it is important for the dignity of his office that he should not be made to look like either. We have long thought that the general attitude of both public and press towards Rideau Hall and its occupants has been on the whole very well-mannered and entirely proper, and the incident of little Susan and her status—which must have been perfectly well known to hundreds of people in Ottawa—confirms us in that opinion.

Winter Vigil

New School Project

THE NEW PROJECT of the Canadian Education Association to improve educational leadership and supervision in Canadian communities, should have a widespread effect on the primary and secondary schools of Canada. The schools are so much under local control that an organized system of providing information on advances made should not only improve local conditions but promote Canadian unity and mutual understanding.

The project is being financed by a grant of $231,000 by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Mich., spread over five years. This is the largest grant ever made to an educational organization in Canada and one of the few grants made for education below the University level.

The Canadian Education Association regards the establishment of larger areas of school administration as the most significant development in education in the last ten years. The new program will place initial emphasis on these areas. It will seek to clarify the functions of inspectors and superintendents of larger areas.

Courses lasting three weeks will be given at the University of Alberta with the first course for school superintendents opening in July, 1953. It is hoped that the University of Alberta will become a permanent centre for work of the kind.

The whole project opens a new and useful approach to the educational problems of Canada.

Canada Welcomes Churchill

NEXT WEEK Mr. Churchill will again be visiting Ottawa after his conversations in Washington, and very welcome he will be. It is not much more than a year since Mr. Attlee also came to Canada to review the vital talks he had had with President Truman about the Far Eastern situation; and the Canadian Government must appreciate the chance to hear at first hand the results of the Truman-Churchill conversations which may mean so much to all of us.

It is as well to understand that little is to be expected of the Ottawa meeting beyond a review of the world situation. The more pedestrian matters

of current concern are unlikely to be within Mr. Churchill's purview at this time. His unique capacity is to raise the struggles of world politics to a level at which their significance becomes apparent to the most ordinary folk. It is a capacity which may be more necessary, but is certainly more difficult to exercise, now than it was in the bad times of the war. War simplifies as nothing else does. Neither the times nor the man are just what they were. The current problems of this day are predominantly economic and financial. Even the defence effort on which Mr. Churchill speaks with most interest and authority, is dominated by economic rather than military fact. But economics is not Mr. Churchill's subject. Nor, obviously, has the passage of years spared this great man. Mr. Churchill is nearly seven years older than when he was last in office, and seven years is not a trifle to a man in his seventies.

It would obviously be unfair and unwise to expect from Mr. Churchill's visit the same kind and degree of inspiration as his wartime visits gave; and it would be foolish to expect any detailed negotiations about those vexatious problems of international economics which so deeply concern the British and Canadian Governments. Mr. Churchill will be concerned with the deeper and more general aspects of the "cold war." This should be said to forestall misguided expectations. It hardly needs to be said that these facts will in no way diminish the warmth of the Canadian reception to a man whose like we shall not quickly see again.

Unseemly Turmoil

THE decennial problem of redistributing the House of Commons seats will have to be tackled at the next session of Parliament. It is a task which M.P.'s never manage without a good many hard feelings, a certain measure of ill-temper and a single-minded desire to retain the most favorable possible boundaries for each individual Member. Mr. C. G. Power was understating the case when he remarked in the last House debates on the subject that the 1934 redistribution committees ended in "unseemly turmoil".

Mr. Power has introduced a bill which would put the task of redrawing constituency boundaries into the hands of a three-member commission reporting to Parliament. He asked Members to study it and promised to introduce it again at the next session. At first sight there seems no answer to the argument that parliamentary constituencies should be settled by a non-parliamentary body as nearly impartial as it could be, instead of by a process of wrangling between the Members of Parliament whose political fortunes may be at stake.

But in practical terms we fear it is not as simple as that. When it comes to sacrificing political organizations based on one riding and having to start new organizations to match new boundaries, very few Members of Parliament will be content to abide by the ruling of an outside body. By keeping the arguments in parliamentary committees, the Members cannot avoid a tussle; but they do have the satisfaction of being able to fight for their own interests. This being a natural inclination which is not confined to Members of Parliament, we doubt that Mr. Powers' bill will be adopted—however much we may wish it might be.

De Gaulle Against Everything

THE ever-threatened breakdown of the moderate French coalition government keeps alive the possibility of a return of General de Gaulle to the leadership of France. It struck us the other day that while we were dreaming pleasantly of the man who symbolizes cooperation and good personal relations winning the U.S. Presidency, the dour de Gaulle might return to power in France, to throw sand right and left into the gears of Allied unity.

It seems to us that from a hero de Gaulle has become a menace. We do not doubt for a moment that, if France were again overrun, he would resist as indomitably as he did in those black days of 1940. But what we need now is not blind resistance but open-eyed, far-sighted planning to meet not only

—Miller

GENERAL DE GAULLE

the immediate military challenge from the Soviets but the broader challenge to build a Western community better suited to the age.

De Gaulle has recently stated his blanket opposition to all of these schemes. He is against even the Schuman Plan, for pooling Europe's coal and steel production. He is fiercely against the European Army, because it would leave France but half a dozen divisions under her own orders for the control of her colonial empire, which he has long viewed as a basis for a new era of glory for France. He demands that the Atlantic Pact be altered so as to give France the leading role in the defence of Europe and the Western Mediterranean and "prevent an Atlantic ally from interfering in the affairs of other countries"—a fairly obvious reference to U.S. activities in developing air bases in Morocco. These bases, says de Gaulle, were established "without our knowing on what terms or what the understandings are which our allies have given in return, or what assistance they are prepared to give in case of aggression." In short, de Gaulle calls for the changing of the Atlantic Community concept into an old-fashioned alliance.

This attitude is the exact opposite of Eisenhower's, of whose operations he takes a dim view. SHAPE headquarters is "a military command full of merit without doubt, but a foreign command which from now on decides where the forces of France shall be engaged, which of its territories shall or shall not be defended, which of our generals shall or shall not be employed." From de Gaulle's record, we can be sure that this is more than the pique of a rejected and unemployed general. It is a plain warning that here is a soldier who can only march backward.

Tests for Students

THERE are tests and tests, and some of them are good and some not so good. The tests by which the English Department of the University of Toronto recently ascertained that a large percentage of university students cannot write decent English were probably fairly reliable; but the tests by which the English Department of McGill recently found the average McGill freshman lamentably unfamiliar with "the present state of Canadian culture" have been subjected to a lot of criticism, some of which seems to be valid.

The students were asked "the name of the office held by the Hon. Lester Pearson", and made no great showing with their answers. This is hardly surprising, seeing that even the Montreal *Star*, interviewing an educational expert who was very critical of the test, remarked that "Mr. Pearson is Minister of External Affairs". He isn't; he is Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The students were also asked to give the name of a Canadian novelist. Quite a lot of them couldn't, but we do not think that Hugh MacLennan, Mazo de la Roche, Morley Callaghan or T. B. Costain need be much distressed at that; they do not write books directed to youngsters of 16 to 18.

We have the highest regard and respect for Canadian literature, but we cannot forget that it is very young, and that its total output of masterpieces is necessarily limited. We should not like to see much of the time of high school students taken from the study of the great English poets even to make them acquainted with Lampman and Bliss Carman. We have a promising theatre but no Shakespeare, a promising run of novels but no Fielding or Hardy (Thomas) or Eliot (George), some excellent poetry but no Wordsworth or Milton or Donne. Give the kids some selections of Canadian stuff by all means, and let them know that writing is being done in Canada, but don't cram it down their throats before they have been provided with any standards of taste.

Democracy in the North

ONE of the reasons why government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed is apt to be better than government which doesn't has just been nicely exemplified in the Northwest Territories. (By "consent of the governed", we obviously mean something more than that inability to make any protest which is regarded as evidence of such consent in totalitarian countries.) The Territorial Council has now for the first time three members elected by the population of the area, as well as the appointed members.

Were it not for the knowledge of local conditions provided by the elected members, it seems likely that the Council would have got off on the wrong foot in several matters pertaining to the shooting of wild animals, an operation on which many of the inhabitants depend for their very existence. It was, for instance, considering the prohibition of the shooting of muskrats with the .410 shotguns, when the elected member for Aklavik explained that elderly residents of the Arctic depend on these animals for food, and find the scattering shot of a shotgun much more effective than the use of the rifle. Another suggestion by the same member and adopted by the Council was the lowering of the minimum age for holding a hunting license to 18 years for women as well as for men; women have hitherto had to be 21.

This is the sort of subject on which the opinion of insiders, accustomed to the manner of life of the area, is indispensable to intelligent government.

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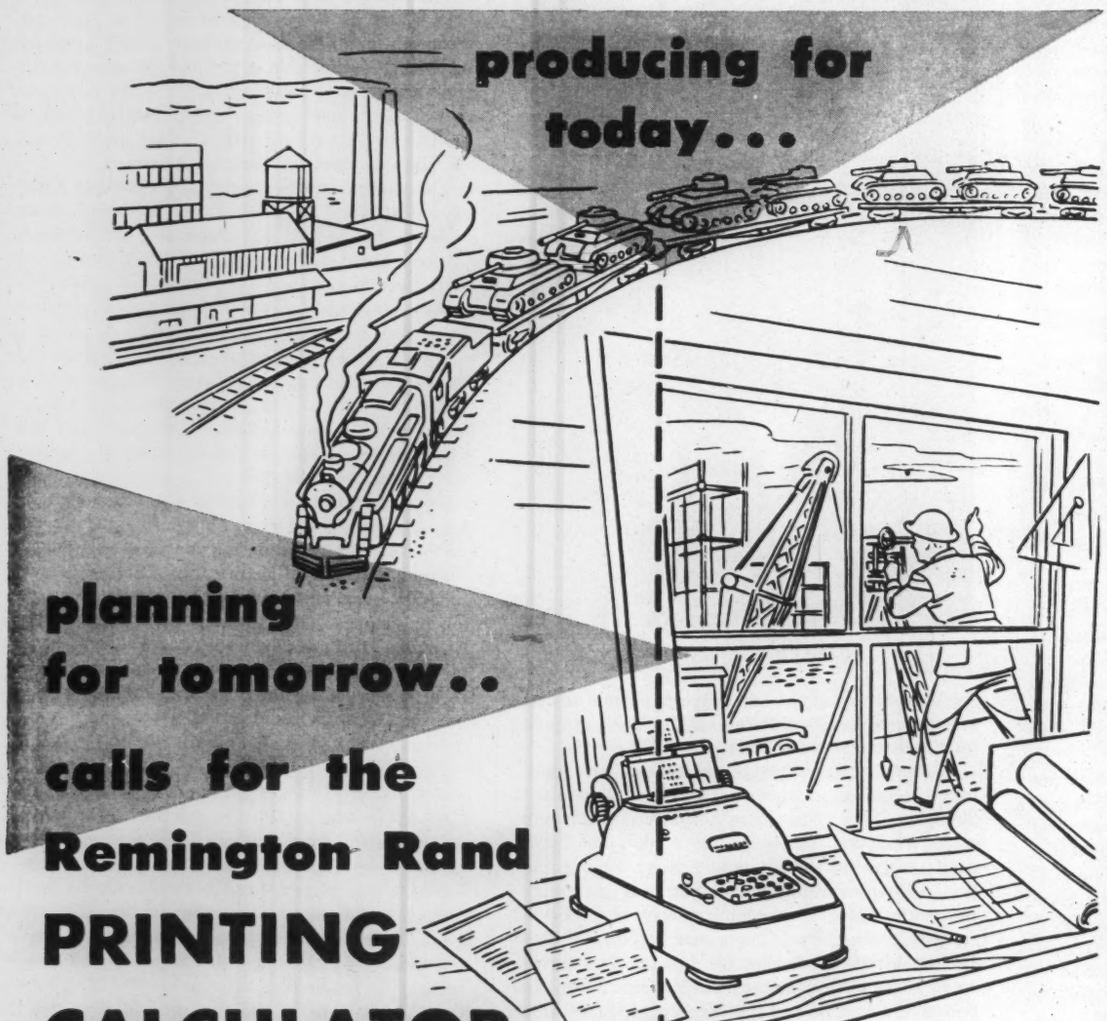

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

and clarify to ourselves and to the world the spiritual significance of the free system, as the true and liberating revolution of human history." The free system means in essence the capitalist system as it now functions in the United States. That system, we must tell the world, is releasing man from bondage. Especially it is releasing him from work. "The burden of toil that has oppressed man for so long is being lifted." It is being lifted by "the economic and social effects of the free system, implemented through political and economic and social democracy."

IF THE PEOPLE of India, China and Japan get it into their heads that they too can attain the freedom from toil of the average North American, merely by adopting the "free system" and political and social and economic democracy, they are in for a bitter disappointment. The freedom from toil of the average North American, and in lesser degree of the average Western European who shares some of his advantages, is primarily due to the small population of the continent and the incredibly vast natural resources which they can command. Without those vast (per-capita) resources, the free system and the economic democracy would not diminish his hours of labor by one half-minute. Unconsciously we admit that fact every time we refuse to admit somebody from a less privileged continent to come in and share our resources with us.

A MORE CONSCIOUS attempt to meet this argument of the primary importance of the supply of natural resources (especially in agriculture) as a basis of North American wealth is made in an equally optimistic book, "Capitalism in America: A Classless Society" by Frederick Martin Stern (Clarke Irwin, $2.25), but the attempt is made by comparing the U.S. with Russia, on the ground that Russia is equally rich in resources but held back by a feudalistic social order, succeeded in 1918 by an authoritarian one.

This completely ignores the fact that North America until the First World War was a continent on which land was to be had for the occupying, so that labor never had to accept much less than what a worker can himself produce on new land of his own. Russia had no new land until it began systematically to develop its own north country in very recent years, and its transportation problems are infinitely greater than those of this continent. Russia is potentially a rich country, but it has been kept from access to warm water by its rivals, and from any rapid development of its potentialities by its social and economic systems. The social and economic systems of North America were highly favorable to development, but there had to be the resources to develop.

Epitaph for a Teacher of Grade Two

THOUGH NONE *surpassed her in*
the teaching trade,
Her work was usually second grade.
—J.E.P.

—Globe and Mail

TWO GREAT former Olympics athletes meet, as Bobbie Rosenfeld, left, chats with one of the best skating stars Canada has ever produced, Barbara Ann Scott.

LET'S TRY WINNING OLYMPICS

Poor showing of Canada at the Games will be continued, writer contends, unless a development plan is instituted

by Bobbie Rosenfeld

AW NERTS!

That isn't a very dignified start for a story, but it serves to express my feelings toward the Canadian Olympic Association.

Why the gripe? Move in a little closer, gentle readers, and listen.

Niagara Falls has lost a yard or two. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is a bit more tipsy than it was years ago. The Sphinx has changed in appearance, even the trees change in the fall. But the Canadian Olympic Association hasn't changed one iota in its approach to its Olympics athletes since the late P. J. Mulqueen thought it up some 45 years ago.

In effect, what I'm trying to say is that it's high time our association stopped treading water from one Olympic year to another. It is high time it came up with a development program in pre-Olympic years to help equip our competitors with the ingredients of well-assembled athletes. In the main, our competitors in the last three Olympic outings —1932 in Los Angeles, 1936 in Berlin and 1948 in London—were nothing more than passengers out for a ride. But did that shake the COA out of its lethargy? Not at all! The COA just reared up on its collective spatted stilts and roared: "We'll do better next time."

But there hasn't been a "next time" since 1928 and Amsterdam. It was there that Canada, sparked by the lean hungry-looking Percy Williams and a gallant band of girl sprinters, popped the eyeballs of the athletic world.

FOR THE LATE ARRIVALS, let me hasten to review the 1928 record. Percy Williams became the first Canadian ever to score double-sprint wins, and the second Canuck to ever clutch an Olympic sprint gold medal. (Bobbie Kerr of Hamilton first turned the trick when he won the 200 metres at the 1908 Games in London, England.) Williams catapulted his sparse physique to victory in both the 100 and 200 metres. Ethel Catherwood, the Saskatoon Lily, won the women's high jump. The Canadian relay team—an All-Toronto quartet composed of Myrtle Cook, Jane Bell, Ethel Smith and yours truly scampered to a new Olympic record in the 400-metres. A fourth and fifth place in the women's 800-metres added up enough points to give Canada the women's Olympic team championship. Jimmy Ball of Winnipeg was the width of a butterfly's eyelid away from glory in the 400 metres, losing out in the last stride to Ray Barbutti of the U.S.

Canada made a threatening gesture in 1932 at Los Angeles when Alex Wilson ran second in the 800-metres, Phil Edwards a third in the 1,500 metres, and D. McNaughton won the high jump.

We've been waiting desperately for something to cheer about ever since. We have been left wallowing in the wake of other more energetic nations who have become activated with the spirit of competition. Since the last Olympics, many countries, refusing the role of also-rans, have introduced development programs, with all athletes—junior and senior—tabbed. These countries have also set up a centralized coaching system which is most prominent in track and field and swimming.

Sweden is one country that has an Olympic team picked and in training for this year. Finland, host nation to the 1952 Olympics, has also followed the Swedes. Great Britain, austerity and all, has a vast talent-spotting program going lickety-slick and can just about put her finger on her 1952 team right now. Australia is athletically organized and so is New Zealand. Both are expected to provide real competition at the coming Games.

The U.S., a colossus at nearly every Olympic session, has little to wrinkle its athletic brow about.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

BOBBIE ROSENFELD *is a sports writer for* The Globe and Mail *and outstanding Canadian athlete of the half-century.*

Will Montreal's Vice Clean-Up

by Frank Lowe

Gambling dens are stilled, clubs closing on time. Is talk of expert operators resuming only talk?

HUGE SHEAF of indictments carried by court clerk indicates extent of latest clean-up in Montreal.

"FOUND-INS" picked up by police in raid on barbotte joint crowd courtroom corridors, awaiting hearing by magistrate. Their numbers attest to popularity of barbotte and other gambling games, now shut down.

HIGH-PRICED HELP must go, say nightclub operators, if the city's early closing laws are enforced.

THE POLICEMAN helping direct traffic at Montreal Airport the day Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip arrived obviously could see nothing grotesque about the directions he was giving. And, neither did the Montreal motorists receiving them.

But outsiders must have been shocked when they heard the law minion tell them:

"Continue straight down this road until you come to the *barbotte* joint, then . . ."

This was indicative of the state of Montreal's moral health up to Nov. 17. Illegal gambling spots were so well known and so much a part of the landscape that even police could see nothing wrong with using their locations as direction pointers.

But on Nov. 17 Premier Maurice Duplessis, acting in his role of Attorney-General, sent 58 members of the Quebec City division of the Provincial Police to Montreal to close down the gambling houses. This they did, and since then not only has gambling disappeared; but night clubs for the first time in years are rigidly observing official closing hours.

Montreal, the city which for untold years had been applauded as the Paris of Canada or deplored as our wicked Babylon, depending on personal tastes, was converted into a sedate, law-abiding and somewhat dull community within a 48-hour period.

This unaccustomed atmosphere of purity does not seem to be taken too seriously. The question most commonly asked is: "How long will it last?" It is nearly impossible to find a person in Canada's largest city who sincerely believes that this new era of virtue running rampant has a lengthy life expectancy.

Right now, though, with the dancing dice stilled and drinks impossible to come by (legally) after 2 a.m., Montrealers are laughing wryly at jokes about how people soon will start to visit Toronto for their gay weekends.

Just how did this blitz-type clean-up happen in a city which has weathered untold clean-up attempts in bygone years? Why were "foreign" police from Quebec City used to close down the gambling spots, rather than the Montreal detachment of Provincial Police? How did a city that obviously enjoyed its wide-open status—its own vice probe divulged bribery and exposed all types of illegal practices yet received no more than a yawn and died for lack of interest—decide in two days that crime did not pay?

TO FIND ANSWERS to these questions one has to go back five years, when gambling in the Montreal area got itself organized and became big business. This was when the many individual operators of gaming houses willingly or forcibly became part of a syndicate which eventually controlled all forms of chance-taking and split up the big, luscious pie which resulted from such business-like methods.

Mainstay of this gambling empire was "barbotte." This game is as French Canadian as pea soup. It is a craze in Quebec, yet is practically non-existent beyond the Provincial boundaries.

This game, described by a Montreal judge as "a pernicious sport where husbands and fathers lose their week's salaries," resembles that old-time dice favorite known as craps. But barbotte outspeeds craps by about 20-to-1.

The player, the man with the dice, must roll four combinations, namely: 6-6, 6-5, 5-5 or 3-3 in order to win. Should he roll combinations of 1-1, 2-2, 1-2, or 4-4 his bet is lost. Any other rolls are considered neutral numbers and as a result, as in

FRANK LOWE *is on the editorial staff of* The Montreal Daily Star.

Last?

DIRECTOR Hilaire Beauregard of Montreal's police. His men did not know about raid on gamblers.

—All pictures by Canada Wide

SNEAK SHOTS show variant of barbotte, called balbo, played with cards instead of dice. Players take game seriously, since they can win or lose huge sums in the course of a single evening, playing steadily.

craps, the player is given a 10-second breather before plunging on to ruin or (occasionally) riches. The games are honest; the house takes 5 per cent of every bet placed.

The speed of the game is vouched for by a fiction writer, an artist and a reporter who were sitting in the Montreal Men's Press Club one night prior to the crackdown, mournfully sipping out of the one bottle of beer they had been able to buy through pooling their depleted mid-week resources.

AT THIS LOW POINT, the artist remembered that his wife had given him $10 to pay the gas and light bill. The other two persuaded him that that $10 could be the foundation for an evening's frivolity if he would have a try at the barbotte tables.

They drove to the club, stayed at the barbotte table for exactly 12 minutes, and went out to celebrate. The artist had his original $10. And all had more than $20 each for a liquid evening.

This example, however, should not be taken to mean that barbotte is a benevolent form of gambling. Its very speed, which worked in favor of the flat-broke trio, can also make this game the best way to get rid of money, outside of burning it, ever devised.

Losses of $50,000 in a single evening by a single player were not unknown at the city's three main barbotte houses. These included a dingy spot on Côte de Liesse, a luxurious "White House" just off Côte St. Luc and a gilded chromium and plush hangout on Montée St. Leonard (better known as Montée de la Barbotte for good and obvious reasons) where the cheapest chips cost $10 each.

These three places, along with a roulette spot on Montée St. Michael where customers had to be in evening clothes before they were admitted, were all just outside the city limits and so were the worry of Provincial Police. But these worthies did not seem to worry very much, as all operated full blast for more than five years before Premier Duplessis' action finally and belatedly shuttered them.

Gerald Clark, *Montreal Star* columnist, spent two months investigating the activities of the syndicate operating these places after a couple of small-time gamblers disappeared as though into thin air. He didn't find the missing men (police never were interested in the case) but he did find that the gambling industry grossed about $100 million a year.

No one ever disputed Clark's figures. This would mean that gambling ranked as one of Montreal's top industries, even out-earning the tourist trade.

It was an industry, too, which dispersed its profits with a liberal hand—but in a manner hard to trace. At its peak, it never employed more than 400 persons. These were boxmen, earning $15 a day, and musclemen earning from $100 to $200 a week.

There was also a pick-up-and-delivery taxi service for customers. These people would gather at a central spot in the city and every five minutes clamber into cabs to be delivered free of charge at the gambling den of their choice. A customer could also get a free ride back to the city after finishing play. This was a very fortunate thing for many of the customers.

Yet, with this slim payroll and little overhead, it is estimated that only $10 million of the $100 million gross was retained by the operators. Only the naive would think this was because of income taxes. The common theory was that the biggest slice of that colossal income was spent to make sure the houses kept operating.

For the year prior to the great shutdown, the Côte de Liesse house had been raided 12 times by Montreal detachments of the Provincial Police. Each time, the house reopened in a matter of hours, no one ever went to jail, and the same operators were there to keep play going from 12 noon until 9 a.m. the following day.

Yet, on Nov. 17, Premier Duplessis's personally ordered raid against the same Côte de Liesse establishment closed not only that spot. Every other gambling house shut down tight without waiting for a posse to break in.

This was not the only precedent of the gambling world which went glimmering on this cold November day. The two operators of the establishment were sent to jail for 35 days. The lawyer for the two was almost speechless when this happened. In a voice of a man who had witnessed the impossible, he informed the harsh judge that never in 25 years had a jail sentence been doled out for such an offense.

This plea for the observance of tradition came much too late. Premier Duplessis, in a move many lawyers consider unethical, stated that he had been in touch with the judge prior to the trial and had ordered him to send the operators to jail if they were found guilty.

This unorthodox handling of the gambling case not only chilled the sports of the city. It had Montreal's Provincial Police detachment obviously sulking, as newspapers speculated on why police had to come all the way from Quebec City to make a raid on an establishment not more than eight miles from local headquarters.

DIRECTOR HILAIRE BEAUREGARD, head of the Montreal force, said the reason for this was that his men were "too busy." But police reporters were unkind enough to point out in print that on previous raids, staged by Beauregard's force, word of the coming event had always leaked out and the raids became token demonstrations. Montreal Police were not told the raid was being planned.

The Montreal Provincials did not stay idle long, though. Duplessis also stated that liquor laws were to be rigidly enforced. Two nightclubs

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

GOOD GERMAN GOOD EUROPEAN

by Sebastian Haffner

—Wide World

Dr. Konrad Adenauer has rejected the traditional German temptation to play off East against West

London.

IN TWO YEARS since he became first Chancellor of the newly-established German Federal Republic, Konrad Adenauer has made mark on the international scene as one of the major statesmen of our day. The rapidity and ease with which Western Germany, in these two short years, has risen from the status of an occupied and controlled country to that of a restored important Power is the outward mark of his success. But it is almost the least of his achievements.

Circumstances favored the re-emergence of Germany. Dr. Adenauer's special merit is that he has prevented a policy of cheap nationalist opportunism which could so easily have made the renascent Germany a factor of international instability and that from the start he has firmly anchored the new Germany in the wider community of the West, earning for her not only grudging consideration but genuine respect and goodwill.

The achievement becomes all the greater if viewed against the background of his problems at home. There, amidst occupation and partition, he has played the major part in creating a working democracy out of the post-Hitlerian chaos. He has given the new Federal Republic one of the most stable Governments now existing in Western Europe, and has laid the political foundation for the fantastic economic revival with which postwar Germany has astonished the world.

Dr. Adenauer has come to national and international politics late in life. He had made his reputation as a Lord Mayor of Cologne, a post he held with great distinction from 1917 to 1933, from his 41st to his 57th year. During this time he was also an occasional member of the Reichstag and the Prussian Council of State, and at one time, in 1926, he was considered by President Hindenburg as a possible Reich Chancellor.

WHEN HITLER came to power, Dr. Adenauer was at once dismissed from his post, and for the following twelve years lived in complete retirement, interrupted three times by arbitrary arrest and imprisonment. When, in 1945, he came forward as a founder of the new Christian Democratic Party, he was in his seventieth year; and few expected more from him than a dignified performance as a figurehead or caretaker figure in a period of German eclipse and transition.

Instead, he surprised everybody in the following years, first by his extraordinary tactical skill in domestic politics, and then by the mature thought and incisive statesmanship he brought to bear on world politics.

It is no exaggeration to say that he alone created the position from which today he directs German policy with single-mindedness and authority. He made his Party; and he established his leadership in it, over several rivals, beyond any question of revolt or split. He was the decisive influence in framing the new German constitution and he piloted it through the shallows and reefs of German party dissensions and Allied objections and disagreements.

IT IS A FITTING EPITOME on the virtuoso performance of his rise to power that he even elected himself to the Chancellorship! The new German Parliament, in September 1949, voted him Chancellor by 201 votes to 200, the one decisive vote being no doubt his own. Despite this narrow majority, his Government is safe, owing to a far-sighted constitutional provision (thought out by Dr. Adenauer) that a Parliamentary vote of censure can overthrow an elected Chancellor only if Parliament at the same time, with an absolute majority, elects a new Chancellor.

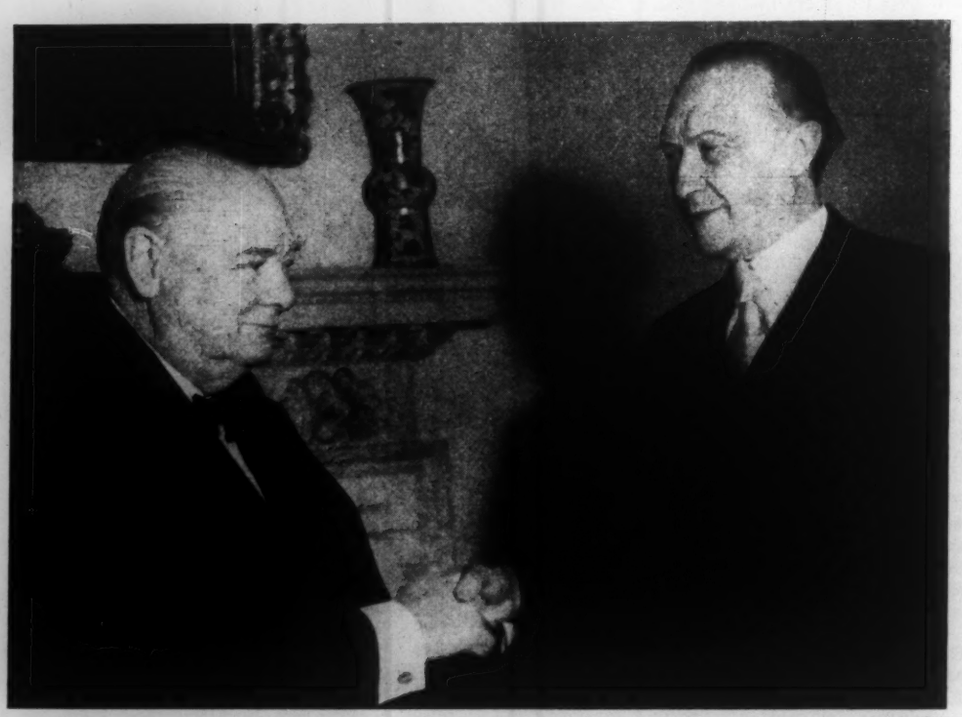
Dr. Adenauer has since continued to play the instrument of German parliamentary and federal politics with the ease and brilliance of a virtuoso. He has been less successful with the electorate; in recent local and State elections his Party following has declined. But no doubt he hopes that by the autumn of 1953, when the next general elections are due in Western Germany, this trend will have been reversed through the success of his foreign policy and the prestige which it will confer on the architect of this success.

THIS FOREIGN POLICY has been unwavering from the start. Dr. Adenauer has absolutely rejected the traditional German temptation to play off East and West against each other—a policy which has twice landed Germany in two-front war and national catastrophe, but is still regarded as the height of political wisdom and cleverness by the numerous lesser lights of German politics.

From his first speech as Chancellor onwards, Dr. Adenauer never left the slightest doubt that he had cast Germany's lot irrevocably with the West. More than that; even in his relations with the West he rejected any idea of trying to intrigue against France and to replace her as Britain's and America's chief continental ally. On the contrary, he determined to crack first the hardest nut of German-Western relations—the German relationship with France—and to replace the age-old and anachronistic rivalry between the two neighbors by a special and intimate union.

He was fortunate in meeting as his opposite number in France a statesman of similar ideas, M. Robert Schuman. Between them, these two statesmen have already revolutionized the French-German relationship beyond recognition and created the first decisive breach in the disastrous traditions

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36



—Miller

FIRST GERMAN CHANCELLOR to visit Britain in 20 years, Adenauer calls on Churchill. He also achieved a notable success in private question-and-answer session at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Harsher Days in Russia

by Edward Crankshaw

London.

On the purely material side, life for the ordinary Russian is a little easier than it was a year ago. Food prices have been reduced and there are now more things to buy in the shops—at any rate in the big cities. Yet the gap between supply and demand is still so large that for the unprivileged masses the improvements amount to very little. The average Russian still gets less to eat than he did in 1940.

The mental climate of the Soviet Union, on the other hand, is harsher than ever before. The past year has been remarkable for the increase in the power of the police. And behind the scenes in the Politburo there has been in progress a drama which may have far-reaching effects on the future development of the Soviet regime.

This drama has passed largely unnoticed by the outside world (but not by the Russians) because we had assumed all along that the police, under Stalin, had absolute power over all Russia. In fact, the police in the past were the instrument of the Communist Party, carrying out its orders. During the past year or so, however, there have been clear indications that the Party has been degenerating into the instrument of the police.

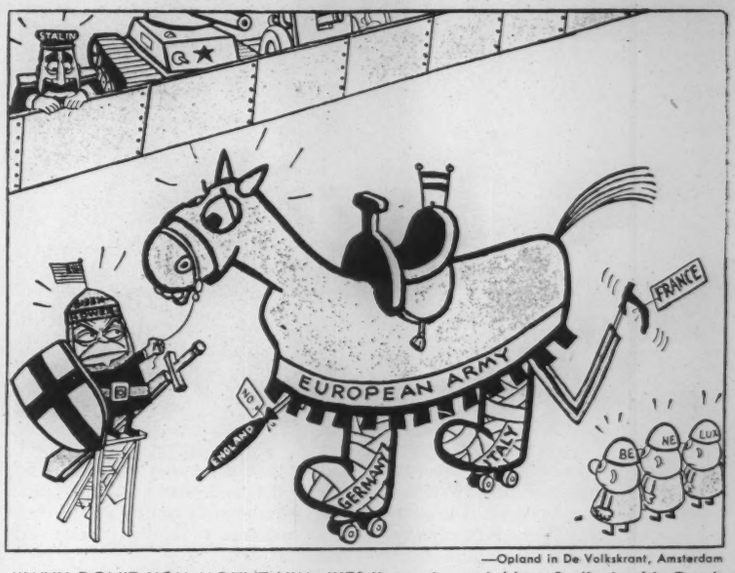
On the surface all that has been visible has been a sudden flare-up in the rivalry between Georgi Malenkov, who has the Party in his pocket, and Lavrenti Beria, who controls the whole colossal apparatus of the police. These two men, in their early fifties, occupy the highest positions in the land, after Stalin and Molotov.

DURING THE YEARS immediately after the war Malenkov seemed to be winning hands down. The Party was purged and repurged under his direction and tremendous stress was laid on ideological spring-cleaning. Two years ago it looked as though Malenkov had forged an organization in his own image, not only inside the Soviet Union, but extended also throughout the Eastern European satellites, which he could rely upon absolutely in any struggle for power which might be precipitated by the death or illness of his master, Stalin.

But during the past year, Malenkov's hard core has been ripped to pieces by Beria's police; the Party organizations, reconstituted by Malenkov after thorough purging, have been found wanting and their leaders dismissed in large numbers—on evidence supplied by the police. More of Malenkov's most reliable nominees in the satellites have been unseated and broken—on evidence supplied by the police.

Throughout the minority republics of the Soviet Union itself—notably Kazakstan, Uzbekistan and Armenia, armed police have been used to break up peasant resistance to Moscow's iron decrees. And the Party leaders who allowed this resistance to harden have been dismissed—on evidence provided by the police. Finally, on November 6, Lavrenti Beria himself who hitherto had always been content to exercise his immense and sinister power in comparative obscurity, came forward as the official spokesman for Stalin to give the annual report on the state of the nation.

What all this means is not lost on the Russian people. It means, in effect, that the Kremlin is coming to rely less and less for its support on the example and blackmail of the Communist Party, and more and more on the undisguised force of the police.



—Opland in De Volkskrant, Amsterdam

"WHY DON'T YOU MOUNT HIM, IKE?," queries neighbor Stalin in this Dutch cartoon. The six nations, France Italy, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg are struggling to put together a European Army plan on which all can agree, before the critical Atlantic Pact meeting in Lisbon, February 2.

BRITISH TO TRAIN GERMANS

by Nora Beloff

Paris.

The flying visit of Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden to Paris did more to restore French confidence in Britain's foreign policy than the vague official communiqué might suggest.

It is true that outside Government circles the ardent believers in European unity were vociferously chagrined by this final and conclusive evidence that, whatever Mr. Churchill had said when in Opposition, Britain will never join a Continental union. They still hoped for some spectacular gesture; but the official world, including the authors of the Schuman Plan for pooling European coal and steel and the Pleven Plan for a European Army knew from the moment these unification programs were launched that there was no hope of Britain offering more than benevolent neutrality.

What Churchill achieved was the underlining of the fact that this neutrality would be very benevolent indeed. For the first time the British Government announced they would send a permanent delegation to the headquarters of the Schuman Plan Authority once this is established. On the European Army they promised to link Britain as closely as possib e with all stages of its development.

In fact, the British observers now working with the six Powers planning the European Army (France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg) have been instructed to assure them that Britain hopes and intends to give every kind of assistance to the projected European Army —short of joining it. One of the first ways, if the European Army takes shape, will be a positive British contribution towards training and organizing the German contingent. The British military representatives in Paris have been instructed to indicate that British Royal Air Force and Army units, both training and operational, will be ready to take in German troops, NCO's and officers, and either train them from the start or, if they are veterans of the *Wehrmacht* bring their training up to date.

The British have also said they are willing to detach personnel from British units for assignments with European teams needing advice on organization, training or supply.

Even more important than this helpful attitude towards the European Army is the official assurance that British forces will remain on the Continent as long as the common cause requires. French Government leaders hope that this will help to calm down the nagging fears among the French people that they will be left on the Continent alone to cope with their larger and more effective German partners, a fear which the Communist and Gaullist Opposition has successfully fanned.

—Miller

NEW MOSCOW UNIVERSITY'S Palace of Science nears completion on the Lenin Hills, in the capital's suburbs. It was started years before the war.

Elections in Persia

by Robert Stephens

Elections in Persia hitherto have been races in which the favorite, the Government of the day, has nearly always won. Prime Minister Mossadegh has promised that the elections just begun will be the country's first completely free, unrigged vote. Whether this will be so or not is difficult to tell, but in any case the betting on a vote that will maintain Dr. Mossadegh in power, is still strong.

The Persian Parliament has two houses, the Senate and the Majlis. The present elections are for the Maj-

FAROUK DRAWS A BEAD

The bead which King Farouk is seen drawing (left) is believed to be aimed at his Foreign Minister, Salah Ed Din. The latter has been the leader in bringing the crisis over Suez to such a pitch as to rouse the mobs to bloody demands like that in the poster (right). Farouk's reputed fear that the mob, once armed, could easily turn against the palace and the pashas in social revolution, appeared justified by the outbreaks which followed his appointment of two former Egyptian ambassadors to Britain as his special advisers on foreign affairs. The Wafdists, who have been summarily dismissed from power by the King before, were alarmed; the "street" rose to their support; and martial law had to be proclaimed in Cairo and Alexandria.

◀ Miller International ▶

lis, which normally has a two-year term. Political parties in the Western sense barely exist in Persia. The nearest approach to a Western-type party, with a mass organization and a definite ideology, is the Communist-controlled Tudeh Party which has been underground since it was banned two years ago after the attempt on the life of the Shah. At these elections it is clear that several Tudeh supporters will be standing, and even openly advocating a pro-Russian policy.

Mostly, Persian political life is a constellation of rival groups built around leading personalities. Parliament consists of men elected as Government nominees, or independents, such as big landowners, elected through their own local influence. When the big landowner happens not to be an active Government supporter a bargain may have to be made or, failing that, there may be a battle between the landowner's influence and the Government's control of the electoral machinery through police and local officials.

Four-fifths of Persia's eighteen-million population are poor peasants who cannot read or write. If they vote at all they do so almost automatically as their landlords tell them, unless some other pressure proves stronger.

In the towns two other factors come into play. These are the influence of the politically-conscious intelligentsia and the pressure of the mob. These two factors, plus control of the Government machine, including the influential radio have done more than anything else to keep Dr. Mossadegh in power and are still among his biggest political assets.

In the last Majlis, his National Front group had only seven out of 137 seats. But these were for Teheran constituencies and the National Front had the support, outside Parliament, of much of the capital's intelligentsia and the city mobs mobilized by the Islamic extremist and Grand Mufti's friend Ayetullah Kashani and Nationalist demagogues such as Hassan Makki.

MOSSADEGH CAME TO POWER in the vacuum left last spring by General Razmara's murder and the unwillingness of anyone else to carry on the government under the threats of extremists. As he carried through the oil nationalization program opposition to him in Parliament began to grow. It never exceeded a group of about a dozen deputies led by Jemal Emami, although another thirty or so deputies showed opposition more timidly by staying away from Parliament and preventing votes in favor of Mossadegh through lack of a quorum.

Of those deputies supporting Mossadegh, some did so through conviction, but a good many through opportunism, a desire to assure being returned in the present elections, or just sheer fright. There is no guarantee that such deputies if re-elected, will continue to support Mossadegh indefinitely.

At the moment it seems that his only serious rivals for the Premiership are Sayyid Zia, leader of the moderate nationalist group called the National Will Party (but handicapped by a pro-British reputation), Ghavam es Sultaneh, who is 84, a sick man and discredited as a symbol of Persia's "old gang" of corrupt politicians, and Hussein Ala, the present Court Minister.

ALA MIGHT HEAD a weak caretaker Government if the Shah decided to throw his influence into the political balance—thus the Shah is a further factor capable of influencing politics in Persia. But there is no sign so far of his intervention in the election.

It looks, therefore, as if Persia's new Parliament will be still, basically, an assembly of landowners, but including a larger number than before of active members of Dr. Mossadegh's National Front and a smaller number of his active opponents. The most dangerous element in the situation will be, as before, that Parliament itself will not be fully in control of the country but will be subject to outside pressure from extremists on the left and on the right.

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"TWO DANCERS, 1950" is one of Wilson's last in the *genre* paintings series.

ART

YORK WILSON: A REVIEW

by Paul Duval

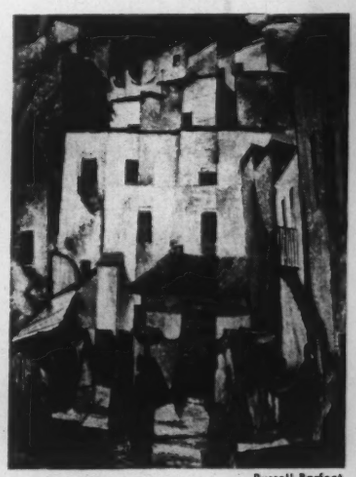
DURING the past decade, Canadian gallery-goers have been made increasingly aware of 44-year-old Toronto artist, R. York Wilson. Since the exhibition of "Burlesque No. 2" in 1939, Wilson has matured rapidly as a painter. This month, he celebrates a significant milestone in his development with an exhibition entitled "Recent Paintings", at Toronto's Laing Galleries. The two dozen canvases on view are the result of the artist's 1951 trip to Mexico.

Painted in the towns of San Miguel, Patcuarzo and Acambray, Wilson's new works add significantly to his rising stature as an artist. Born in Toronto, in 1907, "Ron" Wilson received no formal art training. His first experience as a craftsman was as a "junior" in a local commercial design and engraving house. During his lunch periods and on weekends, the young tyro sketched the harbor, old buildings and backlanes of the downtown city area. From backlanes, Wilson shortly graduated to backstage. An understanding Queen Street burlesque-house proprietor permitted him to sketch in the wings.

Until his first trip to Mexico, in 1950, R. York Wilson surveyed the passing scene with searching, frequently amused, eyes—and a loaded palette knife in hand. His brisk, reportorial style pointed up the foibles and fancies of Canadian society, and wandered over a vast range of activities: he limned clinic and nightclub, business boardroom and bawdy burlesque, pink teas and picnics . . . wherever varied humanity congregated. Such resulting canvases as "Welfare Worker" (1941); "The March Past" (1945); "The Head Table" (1945); and "The Girls" (1947) remain illuminating contributions to Canadian *genre* painting.

Apart from his *genre* activity in the studio, Wilson was simultaneously engaged in painting on-the-spot landscapes. In Ontario's Algonquin Park and Caledon Hills and through the Gaspé and the Gatineau, he set up his easel to record brisk impressions of the Canadian countryside. In 1946, Wilson's sketchbox went with him to the Northwest Territories to portray the activities of "Operation Muskox" and in the winter of 1947-8 he returned to the Arctic to paint the Alaska Highway.

In the Mexican town of San Miguel and its environs, Wilson found fresh themes and forms that brought to his approach to painting an enriched understanding and range. It was not only the graceful *sarape* and *rebozo* clad figures that enriched his compositions; two six-month periods of sustained work and reflection in Mexico allowed Wilson to come to closer grips with the problems of creative painting. He was enabled to give careful thought to concerns of color, texture and forms, impossible



—Russell Barfoot

"PATCUARZO" from second Mexican trip.

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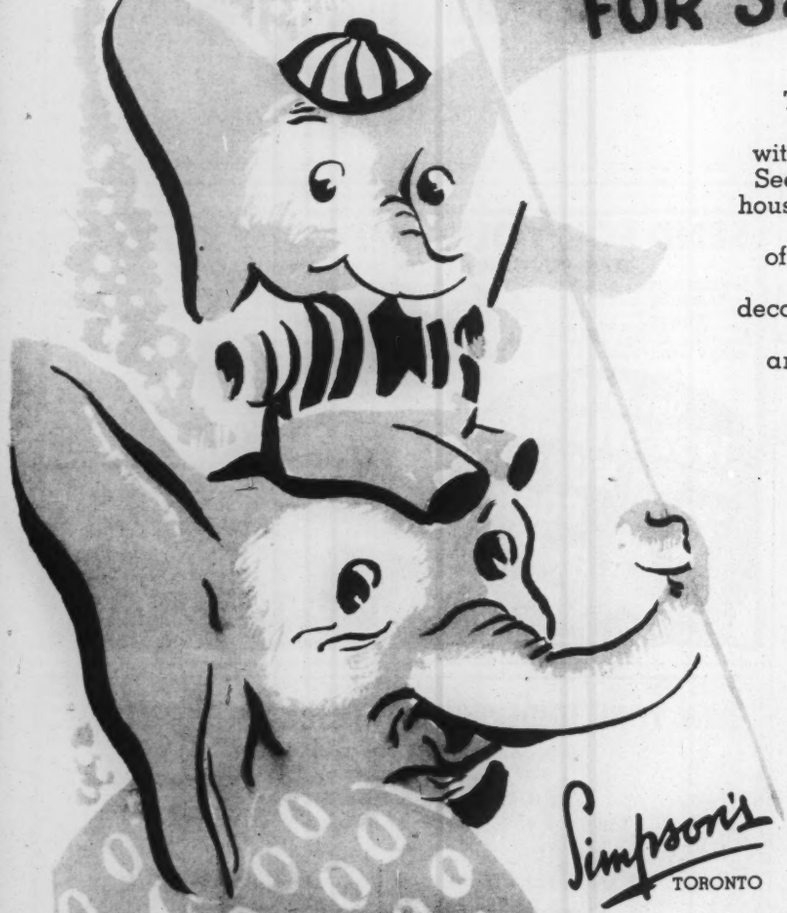

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while closely engaged with commercial commissions back home. As a result, the canvases this Canadian artist brought back from the South reveal a growth in his development as a designer and technician out of all proportion to the brevity of his two sojourns.

Included in Wilson's current exhibition are a number of his most important works to date. The majority of them are painted in a duco medium and reveal a new richness in the artist's handling of this relatively new addition to materials for making pictures. Such paintings as "Guanguato", "Marfial" and "Margueriteones" suggest a rich future collection of impressions from Wilson's projected trip to Majorca and the Canary Islands this spring.

THE SMALL Mexican town of San Miguel Allende (pop. 8,000) houses one of this hemisphere's most picturesque art schools. San Miguel's painting colony is a favorite with many Canadian artists, who find the low cost of living, dramatic locale and working facilities close to ideal. To stimulate interest in its art activities, the local *Instituto Allende* this year offered two $1,050 scholarships, one for an American and one for a Canadian painter.

This month, the two-man Canadian jury of selection, composed of Toronto's L.A.C. Panton and Vancouver's Lawren Harris, announced Canada's scholarship winner: Montreal artist Ghitta Caiserman. No stranger to Canadian exhibitions, the artist had previously won a $500 O'Keefe award in 1950. A former student at Manhattan's *Parsons' School of Design* and the *Art Students' League*, Miss Caiserman specializes in crisp tempera portrayals of big city views and people. The San Miguel scholarship would give her an opportunity to make a ten-month switch to new scenes and a very different society from her native Montreal. There is little doubt that Miss Caiserman will well realize the award's aim: to develop "latent possibilities of a student, especially as regards the possible benefit he will receive from a year of study in Mexico."

GHITTA CAISERMAN, Montreal artist.

FILMS

A REASONABLY GOOD YEAR

by Mary Lowrey Ross

ANY attempt to estimate the quality of motion pictures over the year is bound to lead to odd and contradictory conclusions. . . Moving pictures have at last arrived at an intelligent and perceptive awareness about human behavior, (*e.g.* "The Browning Version", "A Place in the Sun".) Moving pictures are still at the stage of playing with paper dolls, (*e.g.* Lana Turner and Betty Grable in any picture.) Movie technique is infinitely ingenious and complex (*e.g.* Walt Disney's "Alice in Wonderland".) It is also capable of producing (see Walt Disney's "Alice in Wonderland"), results that are staggeringly tasteless and inept. With its extraordinary resources the screen can recreate the past and make it, for an hour and a half, a living and immediate experience (*e.g.* "The Red Badge of Courage"). More often than not, however, its wealth and ingenuity are squandered on vast anachronisms, such as "David and Bathsheba," or such strident battle stereotypes as "Flying Leathernecks."

The very first motion picture I ever saw showed a man wheeling a baby carriage up a blind alley. When he came to the wall at the far end he simply went up it, baby carriage and all and disappeared over the top. This was sheer enchantment for a child of six. But I have sometimes wondered whether the technical virtuosity of the camera hasn't been leading the movies up the same blind alley ever since. . . Then along comes a piece of sheer visual enchantment such as "An American In Paris" and one realizes that wit, intelligence, gaiety and an ingenuity far beyond mere mechanical invention have been available to the camera all the time. TECHNICAL virtuosity, of course, is not a thing to be despised. In the hands of experts it is capable of turning mere comic-strip material into the sort of screen prestidigitation that diverts you at the moments when it is most outrageously fooling you. (*e.g.* "The Thing" and "The Day The Earth Stood Still.") The screen-writer may labor his story in films of this type, but this doesn't matter so long as the camera has audacity and imagination enough for both.

When a picture like "Kon-Tiki" turns up, however, one realizes how secondary mere craftsmanship and camera work can be, as long as the material itself is absolutely first-rate. The photography in Kon-Tiki was scratchy and blurred and the camera angles had to accommodate themselves as best they could to the lurching of the raft and the threat of shark-infested waters. Yet "Kon-Tiki" was a superb film, and its line of organization, hastily diverted to meet each fresh emergency, was the pure line of courage in action.

Some of the best films of 1951 turned out, inevitably perhaps, to be screen adaptations of stage successes —"Harvey", "The Browning Version", "A Street-car Named Desire", "Detective Story". None of these pictures took any great advantage of the wider scope of the camera, but all of them transferred to the screen the wider range of ideas and characterization that is still to a large extent the prerogative of the stage. "Fourteen Hours", however, another of the year's best pictures, was written directly for the screen but kept the camera practically immobilized through an hour and a half of heart-stopping melodrama.

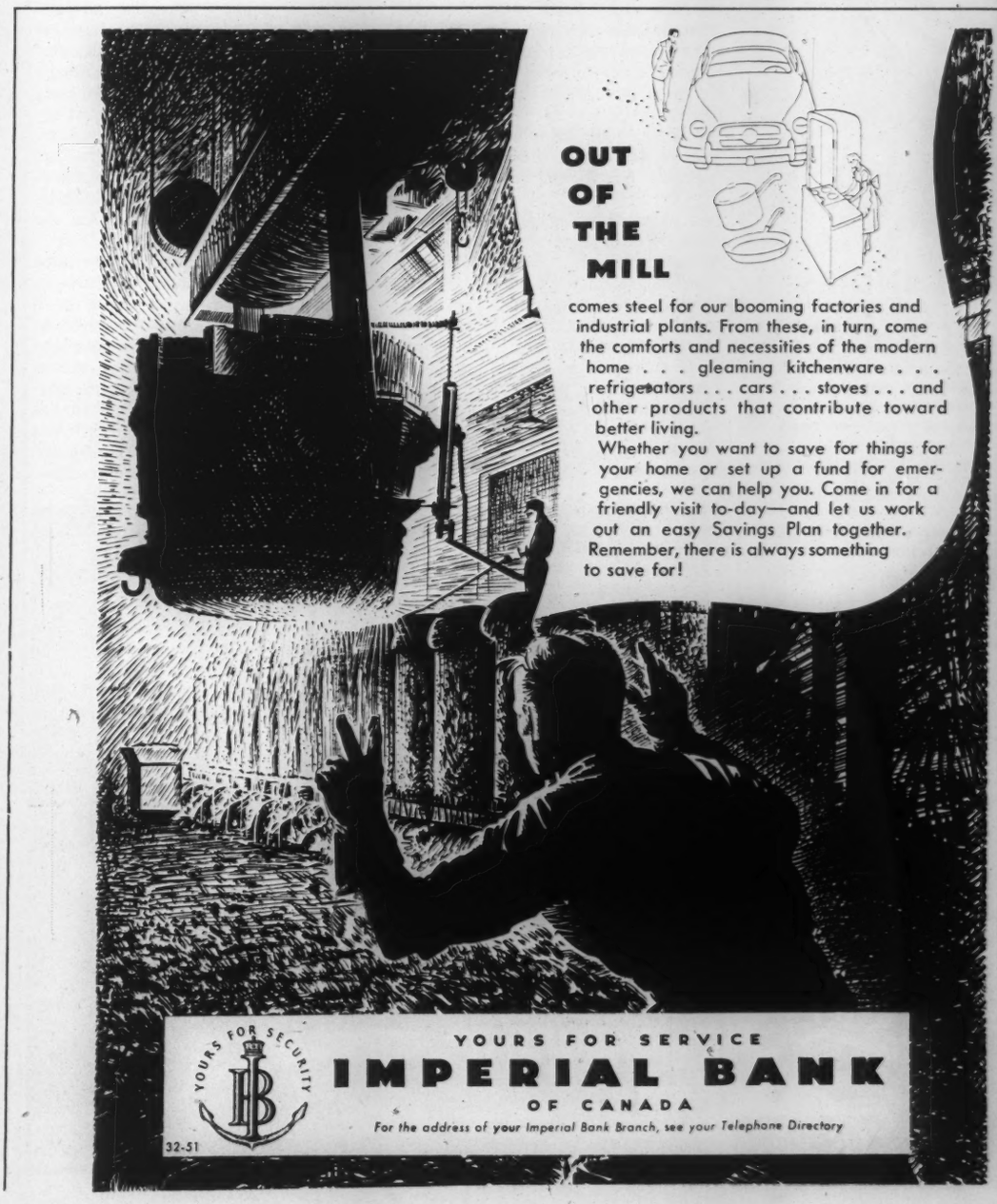
Throughout the year the screen continued to work away commendably on the race-problem (*e.g.* "The Well"). It also turned its attention to the Ku Klux problem ("Storm Warning"), the veterans' rehabilitation problem ("Bright Victory", still to be released in Canada,) and the problem of alcoholism ("Come Fill the Cup"). In nearly all these films Hollywood, setting out resolutely to point a moral, fell into its old fancy tricks of adorning a tale. Mixed motivations of this type rarely result in either good sermons or memorable movies.

On the whole, however, 1951 was a reasonably good movie-year. Pictures that the critical gladly stay away from still outnumber vastly the pictures they are willing to go to see. But the disparity between the two groups is gradually growing smaller.

—20th Century Fox

"THE GIRL ON THE BRIDGE"

THE ROLE of elderly husband is one that Producer-Writer Hugo Haas appears, rather oddly, to fancy. Following the success of "Pickup" he now turns up in a roughly similar story, written by himself and entitled "The Girl on the Bridge." This time the unhappy husband kills a man who threatens the peace of his marriage. Another man is picked up for the crime, so Actor Haas must suffer endless tortures of indecision and remorse, while we wait and wait for him to make up his mind.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PORTS OF CALL

BELL TOWER OF CARTAGENA

by Edna Mae Stark

MOST RECENT evidence of the attention given to historic landmarks in Cartagena, Colombia, is the restoration of the belltower atop the Fortress of San Felipe de Barajas. In colonial days the big bell was one of the most important features of the port's fortifications, for it was responsible for warning the townsfolk of impending attack. And a very busy bell it was! It sounded the terrifying alarms when French and English fleets approached the harbor; and when the ships of pirates and such fearsome buccaneers as Henry Morgan were sighted.

In those exciting days the little town of "Cartagena de Indias" was the most highly coveted of Spain's Caribbean holdings. It was one of three treasure ports which collected the Spanish King's share of loot taken from Andean mines and conquered cities—storing and guarding it until His Majesty's armed ships arrived to pick it up. With vast stores of silver, gold, diamonds and emeralds in its keeping, the little port was tempting bait for the treasure-hunters.

AS PROTECTION against the frequent and frightful attacks Cartagena was destined to meet, the early citizens erected around the town and its harbor a veritable Maginot. The extent to which their descendants have preserved the original town and its gallant guardians is largely responsible for Cartagena's present-day popularity with travelers. Visited weekly, this port of call has become a general favorite of seagoers; and San Felipe, an important drawing card. Completed in 1657, after an expenditure of 27 years of labor and $11 million, a colossal sum for those days, San Felipe was the mightiest of the New World fortifications and a masterpiece as defence works go.

IT WAS ERECTED outside the city walls with its heaviest masonry facing away from the city—for its chief purpose was to ward off invasions by land. From the ground its battlements rise in terraces to a height which affords an excellent view of the surrounding countryside and the harbor. Its topmost bulwarks were surmounted by watchtowers, a chapel now in ruins, and the belltower. Underground the fort was honeycombed with tunnels and subterranean chambers which served as soldiers' barracks and prison cells. Certain of the passages, it is believed, were connected with other forts on the harbor and strategic points in the town. Several have been left open and, for the benefit of today's visitors, are now lighted by electricity. Prowling through the narrow winding passages, and listening to the breath-taking tales spun by the guides, is a novel treat for the sightseer.

During the conquest, a score or more of forts encircled the town—strung together by a massive wall 50 to 60 feet wide and 40 feet high. At strategic points between the town and the harbor's entrance a series of twin forts faced each other across the narrow channels formed by the islands and peninsulas of the harbor. And another pair of fortresses stood guard at the slender bottleneck entrance—

—Photos courtesy Grace Line

FORTRESS OF SAN FELIPE WARNED OF ENEMIES

PUERTE DEL SOL, the Sun Gate which was the main entrance to the 16th-century walled town of Cartagena, famed treasure port of the conquistadores. The modern city, sea-gate and air terminal of Colombia, stands outside the ancient fortifications.

with a heavy cable swung between them at night to prevent the enemy from slipping in under cover of darkness.

A particularly clear idea of the layout of this clever "Maginot" is presented to visitors approaching Cartagena by sea. As the liner winds through the narrow twisting channels, past the ruins of the old forts, it is easy to imagine the fearful gamut of crossfire an enemy fleet would be forced to run even before reaching the fortifications of the town itself. The fact that so much of the walled town and its guardians still stand is a tribute to the ingenuity and skill of the defence planners and builders, and to the pride of present-day Cartagineros in their city's illustrious past.

AMONG TRAVEL areas which enjoy year-'round popularity, the Caribbean stands near the top of the list. It can be visited within the limits of a short vacation even when the trip is made in the leisurely, relaxing shipboard way. The region is as pleasant, climate-wise, in summer as in winter because temperatures vary but a few degrees throughout the year; and it is within the reach of those who seek foreign atmosphere yet are reluctant to stray far from home.

Caribbean countries, in recognition of the special advantages they have to offer are stepping up their efforts to attract and to entertain visitors. They have been building new hotels and highways, restoring historic landmarks, adding new facilities for entertainment, and developing additional tourist centers. More attention than formerly is being given to the training of guides and preparation of package trips.

Shopkeepers are featuring to a greater extent than in the past, the typical-of-the-country articles preferred by visitors—tourist shopping has been gaining in importance and volume, because of the absence of sales and luxury taxes and the more generous allowance of duty-free purchases that can be brought back.

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U.S. AND EUROPE

SAMARITANS OF BIG BUSINESS!

by Kenneth Harris

New York.

ONE WONDERS if Joe Stalin can still believe his own propaganda about the cat-and-dog fight of capitalism when he reads the report of a meeting of 360 American and European industrialists in New York to try to boost the productivity of European industry with the help of American know-how.

At any rate this has been the latest of those transatlantic meetings which would have been considered miraculous before the war but are now becoming commonplace. Capitalists helping each other for free? — well, it shouldn't be beyond the ingenuity of Stalin's agents in New York to present *that* to him as an obvious capitalist trick.

In truth it was, of course, genuine and very serious. Few people who went into the conference expected it to produce an overnight miracle. As most Europeans pointed out, many of the methods by which American productivity has been increased by 250 per cent in 50 years cannot be applied in, say, Britain, France or Germany where no such increase has taken place.

New resources and conditions, as well as methods, come into it. The Americans have tremendous natural resources which Europeans have not, and can pay for those they haven't got at prices which would drive everybody else out of the market. And European industrial plants have been crippled and blasted by two total wars while America's on the other hand have been expanded and improved.

These and many other differences came out at the conference, and though the Americans made it clear they thought there were still some things which many Europeans could do which they were not doing, it seemed from the speeches that both sides saw the other's point of view.

THIS CONFERENCE HAS SHOWN the Europeans that 100 leading American industrialists are exhorting and advising in exactly the same tone, and with even more enthusiasm than the Marshall Plan missions have been doing.

The second achievement of this conference is that several big industrialists on both sides of the Atlantic are now "on record" as being out to do all they can to increase European productivity. It would be unlikely that an American, for instance, who lectured his European colleagues in public would refuse a helping hand if he were asked for it. This fact will be very important to those more enterprising Europeans who might try to promote an export drive in the United States if they knew of two or three American businessmen who would give them some helpful advice.

European businessmen are on record, too. After coming over here as representatives of their nations and implying that they are anxious to increase productivity within the limits of their power, they will be expected to show signs that they are actually doing so. The Benton amendment to the Foreign Aid Act instructs the American administrators to check on how foreign aid is spent.

Thirdly, many of these men have made personal contacts as a result of this conference and trip, some of which are bound to bear fruit. I saw a British businessman sitting at lunch making notes while an American businessman drew for him on the table-cloth designs for some machine parts. I heard a French motor-car manufacturer dictating a list of wants to an interpreter who was writing them down for an industrialist from Detroit.

Finally, the Europeans, coming up against American businessmen in the mass, found out two things about them which they may not have fully appreciated before: that the Americans are disturbed at the pace of the American rearmament effort and are only too ready to sympathize with the plight of European industrialists who are up to their necks in the hazards and bottlenecks of European rearmament; and that American businessmen are grimly concerned about "how long the pocket book is going to hold out."

Throughout the conference, officially and unofficially, it was made clear that Europe has not only to get on its own feet, but has to do so within a comparatively short time — not because American businessmen think Europe should be helped only so long as she looks like pulling round, but because they feel as things are going there will come a day—perhaps in a year or two—when they cannot afford to go on propping Europe up. This is the kind of talk which businessmen, after all, should understand.

IN CASE THIS ACCOUNT of what the Conference may accomplish should appear rather optimistic, it had better be said in conclusion that the conference may not have gone very far to accomplishing what from the American point of view was a vital object. This was to paint such a clear picture of America's free economy that certain European countries, outstandingly the French, should be encouraged to break down the cartels which on the whole American businessmen and officials think are the main obstacle to increased productivity.

Even in their official utterance the French delegation defended these strongly, while in private their language was a good deal stronger.

Whether their own industry, in spite of the often quoted anti-trust laws, is so free as to give Americans the right to criticize that of France is a subject for speculation. It seems certain, however, that the French, to judge from their faces and gestures in conversation, had not realized just how heinous their cartels were in American eyes. They may have known how American government officials disapproved of cartels. At New York they found even less sympathy expressed for them by American industrialists.

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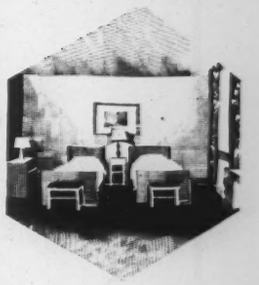

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BRITAIN'S AERIAL WHITE ELEPHANT

by P. O'D.

IN ITS DEMONSTRATION flights last spring the giant *Brabazon* airliner was a most impressive sight, so huge, so steady, so irresistible apparently, a sort of *Queen Mary* of the air. It weighs 130 tons, and could carry nearly 200 passengers *but nobody wants it!* Nobody can see a way to operate it economically. British European Airways have offered to put it into service on some of their busier routes for about six months of the year, but they don't want to own it. It eats its head off.

The suggestion has been made that the *Brabazon* should be used as a troop-carrier, but the same difficulties exist there as in its use commercially. The Government will soon have to make up its mind about it, for the Ministry of Supply owns this air-borne elephant. An immense amount of money has been put into the *Brabazon*, and a great deal has still to be spent on making improvements suggested by the test flights.

Besides, there is a second *Brabazon* under construction. It is to be driven by gas-turbines instead of piston engines. No doubt it will be a better aeroplane than the first, but there is nothing as yet to indicate that it will be any more useful.

IT WAS TWENTY YEARS since a German Chancellor visited London until the recent visit of Dr. Adenauer. Then it was Dr. Bruening, who stayed at Chequers as the guest of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

When Dr. Bruening returned to Germany it was to see his government founder in the political and economic storms of the time, and the Nazi tidal wave sweep over his country. Dr. Adenauer faces hardly lesser difficulties and perils. But he is a man of high character and intelligence, with a great reputation as an administrator in his own Rhineland. He is also a man of courage who never compromised with the Nazis, and was twice imprisoned by them.

Though the real work of his visit was done behind the scenes, his quiet dignity and good sense made an excellent impression on the British public. He is considered a good German and a good European.

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO. have just held, at Beaver Hall in London, the largest sale of Persian lamb skins ever held, it is claimed. In the one-day auction over £750,000 was realized, and buyers from practically all over the world competed.

An odd thing about the sale was that there was not a single skin in sight. It was all done from catalogues, but the skins had of course been on view in the Hudson's Bay warehouses and had been looked over by the customers.

Once upon a time Persian lamb came from Persia. Now it comes from South West Africa, where it is almost the leading industry, with an annual output of about 2,000,000 pelts. The special black karakul sheep seems to flourish there.

BRITISH LIBEL LAWS are an absurd anachronism, and everyone knows it—best of all perhaps the sort of gold-digger who is always on the watch for such opportunities and the sort of lawyer who sees that they are exploited. Whether or not the defamation was intentional, whether or not the plaintiff has suffered at all, he—or more often she—has only to get an obliging friend or two to say that they thought the reference was to him or her, and the jury may be trusted to do the rest. Thus, for an English novelist to describe a butcher of the name of Smith who murdered his wife is to give any butcher of the name—and there are quite a few of them—a chance to claim damages and get them.

It is three years since the report was published of a special committee appointed to go into the welter of libel laws and try to get some sort of order and sense into them. Frequent efforts have been made in the Commons to get the Government to act on it, but nothing has been done. Now another attempt is being made in a private Member's Bill—a Labor Member at that.

He has the good wishes of nearly all who write or publish, and certainly the support of every newspaper in the country.

MORE THAN 800 years ago, when the Fleet was a little river flowing across Ludgate Circus to the Thames, and not just a lot of water running through a sewer, there was a church on its bank dedicated to St. Bride.

In the Great Fire of London the little church was destroyed, and the great Sir Christopher Wren was called in to rebuild it. He made it one of his masterpieces. The tall, slender steeple was and is one of the most beautiful in London. It survived even the devastation of the German attack on Sunday, Dec. 29th, 1940, when the rest of the church was smashed and burned.

St. Bride's is still a ruin, but preparations are now being made to rebuild it. Fortunately Wren's plans are there to be followed, and the intention is to follow them with the strictest fidelity. —*Miller*

—Miller

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LET'S TRY WINNING OLYMPICS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

Her colleges, abundant with talent, will provide the bulk of training and much of the personnel for the American team.

What about Canada? She will carry on her Olympic business as usual. Athletes will be told to pack their bags and take them along to the Olympic trials. If the athlete is lucky enough to make the team, at least he (or she) will have his bag packed. Until after the trials, generally a fortnight away from sailing time, the Canadian Olympic Association and the selected athletes will be on mere nodding acquaintance.

The ski team, the hockey team and the paddlers are the exception. The ski team and the hockey team (Edmonton Mercurys) are selected because of necessity since they have to be packing in February for the Winter Games at Oslo; the paddlers because they have decided to paddle their own canoes. Enthused by the good showing of its members at the 1948 Olympics (the paddlers scored nearly half of Canada's meagre point total), the Canadian Canoe Association, without waiting for the Olympic Association to bestir itself, decided to give its boys a real chance in '52.

It has followed the example of Sweden, Finland, etc., by picking its team and naming a coach a year in advance.

Earl (Doc) Whittal of Lachine, Quebec, is bossman of the squad.

In the opinion of Bert Fluker, the fellow who pumps much of the life blood into paddling, this is the strongest team the COA has ever presented.

"The times set by the paddlers in the Canadian meet compare most favorably with the best recorded at Olympic Games," said Fluker, "and it is our fondest hope that the team can bag at least three gold medals."

Perhaps, up to this point, I have been harsh with the COA. It hasn't been idle in the strict sense of the word. Its members have had some peachy meetings, and have broadcast sweet-sounding platitudes about the fine potential of our 1952 team. Much of it is strictly lip service hauled out every pre-Olympic year for public consumption. Sidney Dawes, of Montreal, the COA bossman, and a personable chap, I may add, has been a busy beaver, canvassing the country for funds. Naturally he's hopeful over the prospects and quite chipper too, because the bucks have been easier to find this year than in the last pre-Olympic year of 1947. He still has some expert canvassing to do. More than $145,000 will be required to send 80 athletes to the Winter Games at Oslo and 140 to the summer show at Helsinki.

Also, the officials have been busy upping the Canadian Olympic track standards—a step in the right direction. Of the 19 events listed for Olympic track competition in 1952, only five standards remained unchanged from those set in 1948. Two were lowered.

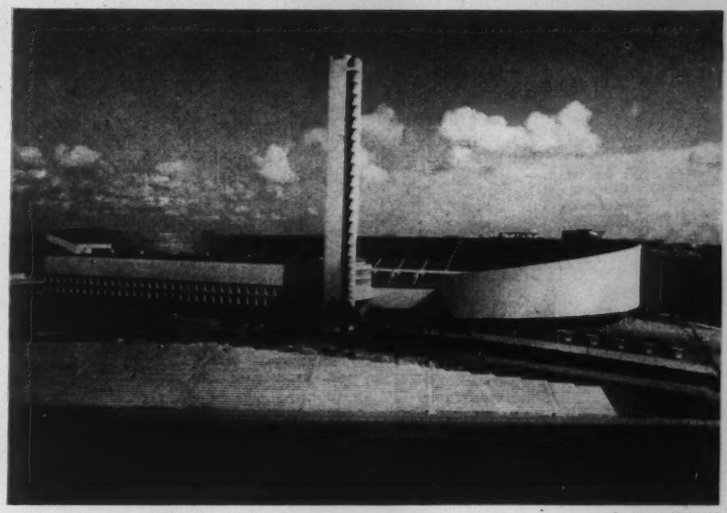
This, our amateur athletic moguls believe, is expected to ensure that Canadian teams will include only top-notch performers. An excellent thought!

After the 1948 Olympics, the COA had a left-over bank roll of $14,000 in its kick, sufficient to do a little spade work for '52. But here again, it refused to take the elastic off the roll so that a talent-spotting program, which would certainly have unearthed Olympic potential, could be introduced.

This correspondent knows of a helping hand, offered but ignored. A nationally-known organization in Toronto, Sports College, headed by Lloyd Percival, asked that it be allowed to prepare, for the AAU and the COA, a complete workable program of athletic development, covering all sports which raise standards of competition in Canada to international levels, designed to produce noticeable effects by the 1952 Olympics and to reach its goal by 1952 when the British Empire Games will be held in Vancouver, BC. Did the Canadian Olympic Association grab this chance? It certainly didn't! Regardless of the offices at no cost, the COA remained colder than a slate roof to the gesture.

We need such a program, and badly, if we ever hope to hold our own in sports, with other countries.

In the interest of honest reporting, I must admit that we do have likely looking material in men's track and field. No bows to the COA for this. The thanks go to American colleges where many a Canuck is now enrolled and is sopping up advanced training. Some of them, not necessarily in the order of prominence, are: Don McEwen, Ottawa's gift to the University of Michigan. Don is a pippin. Primarily a two-miler, he holds and is record-holder of the Big Ten Conference title over that distance; Jackie Carroll of Montreal also enrolled at Michigan and is some shucks as a quarter-miler; Don Petite of Calgary, a nifty in the 100 and 200 metres who now runs for Drake University.



—Pietinen, Helsinki

OLYMPIC STADIUM in Helsinki, Finland, is one of the world's finest. It was built especially for Olympic Games, interrupted by the Second World War.

Then there is Rich Ferguson, Toronto's outstanding miler, schooling at Iowa State; Bill Parnell, Vancouver's gift to the sprint world and now in his senior year at Washington State. If Dr. Robert McFarlane, London native, now in Montreal, decides to run again—and he is reported doing some training—Canada would have a definite threat in the 400 metres. The good doctor, when on European tour last year, was appraised the best-looking middle-distance man on the Olympic horizon by many an astute European coach.

The invasion by Canucks of American universities continues with Jack Hutchins of Vancouver, running for Oregon State; Don Stonehouse of Hamilton, enrolled at Georgetown University; Rick Heber, an 800-metre man from Winnipeg, now at Arkansas U; Pete Steward, a 120-high hurdler from Oliver, BC, at Oregon State. Incidentally Steward and Toronto's Gord Crosby have both bettered 15 seconds over the hurdles, which is the first time Canada has had two hurdlers beating that time. Actually, at last count 24 of our Olympic prospects are now attending colleges in the U.S. We still have "home boys" like Art Jackes, Niagara Falls, who clears the high jump bar over six feet consistently—he placed sixth in the 1948 Olympic — and Bob Adams of Winnipeg and Bob Bazos of Toronto, who could make it interesting in the decathlon.

On the subject of Olympic prospects some of our swimmers merit mention. Gerry McNamee of Vancouver is a strong candidate. He's practically a one-man team, holding the Canadian championships in the

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100, 220, quarter-mile and 1500 yards. Peter Salmon, another Vancouverite, if he gives up intentions of retiring, will be a welcome addition. Presently attending University of Washington, he is the U.S. intercollegiate medley champion. Toronto has hopes for George Stulac, medley and sprint man, and Bill McIlroy, Canadian champion backstroker. Both are pupils of Cressy McCatty at West End Y. Montreal will challenge for an Olympic berth with Peter Mingie. Among the women, Gerry McNamee has a sister named Kay who holds the deck in all Canadian free-style events.

Shirley Jones of Hamilton has come along best of anyone in the East in the backstroke. Toronto will be trying with Beryl Lewis of the Lakeshore Club, while Fergus offers the Campbell sisters, Shirley and Joan.

There isn't too much to enthuse over in the distaff side in track and field. Perhaps I should take to the hills and pull the slopes in after me making such an observation, but it happens to be so. Runners such as Pat Jones of Victoria, Shirley Eckel and Mildred Gross of Toronto, and Rosella Thorne of Montreal might come to life, but even their best isn't likely to take them past the Olympic heats in the sprints.

So much for that. Now let's get back to the wholesale departure of our male track stars to American colleges. Any moppet a year or two removed from his teething ring could almost guess the reason. We haven't anything to offer here in the way of a development program. The U.S. has. We could have, though, if those fellows in charge of the destiny of our athletes would lend an ear to what I think is a workable program of athletic development. If carried out, it would be the quickest and most effective way of bringing home gold medals from competitions with other countries. Briefly it is this:

A survey should be made of Canada's athletic needs and problems, and the talent available at the present time. The findings should be analyzed, with particular attention paid to such points as: methods used in development of our athletes thus far; particular centres which are proficient in certain types of sports; whether athletes were developed in Canada or the U.S.; a study of our weaknesses, strong points, best points of emphasis, etc. This analysis should enable us to determine why so few top-level competitors have been developed in recent years, particularly in certain events such as track and field and swimming.

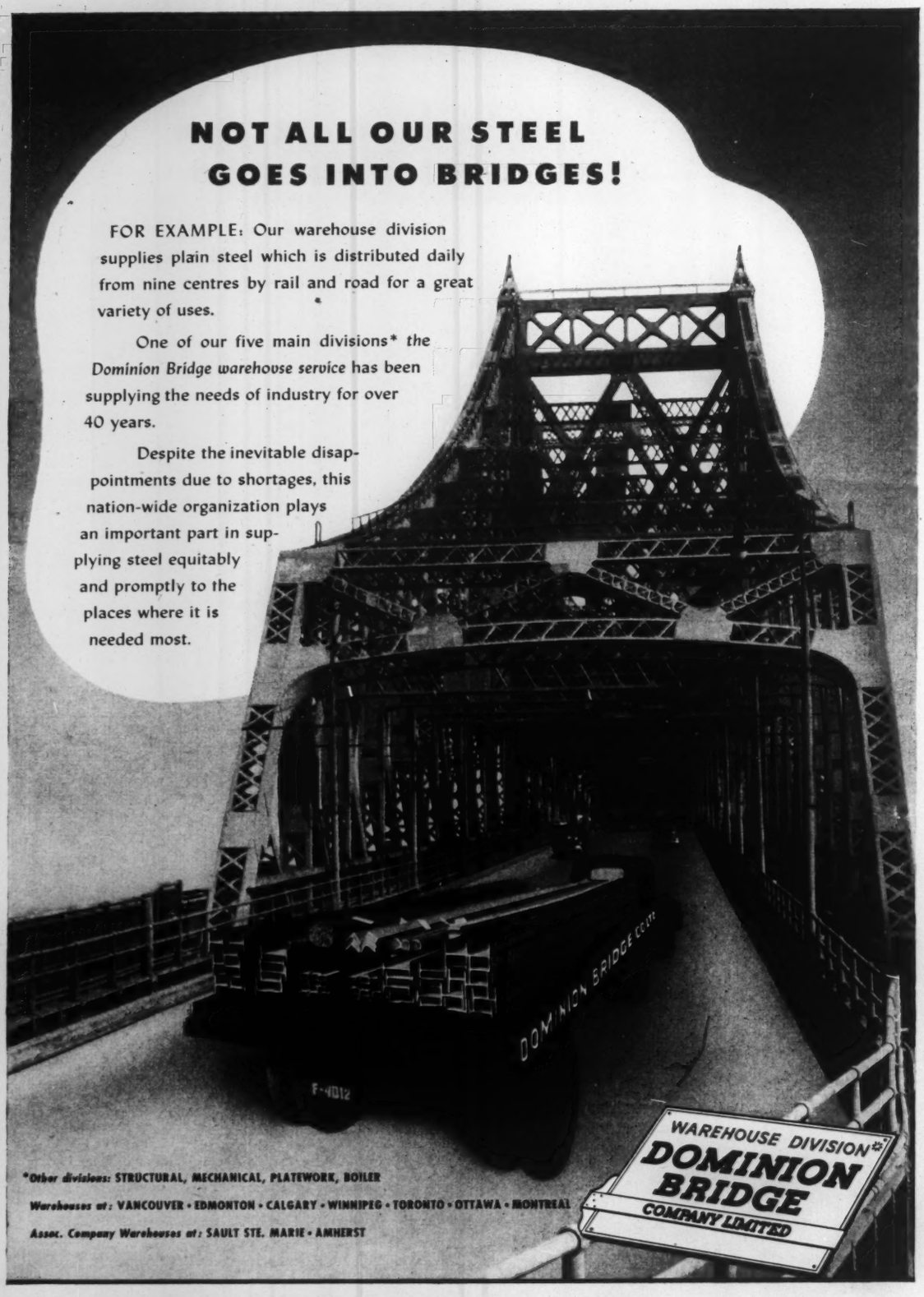
TALENT-SPOTTING is very important. Great Britain has talent-spotting working to perfection. Coaches are sent to various track and swimming meets. If a competitor shows a glimmer of potential, the name goes down in the observer's notebook. Eventually the prospect finds himself under the eye of six top-drawer men who teach him the higher mechanics. If he has the requisites, he benefits from the instructions of best coaches in the land for a period of six months.

We wouldn't have to indulge in such an elaborate scheme. We could work through committees ot the various sports governing bodies. These committees could draw up two lists of promising Canadian athletes. One list — 18 years and up — for the 1952 Olympics, the other 16 years and up for future competition. Since Canada's small population makes a certain amount of specialization necessary in order to attain high-level efficiency, these lists would indicate the opportunities available and events to which particular attention should be paid.

Clinics are important. Once a year, promising athletes and their coaches should be brought together in area coaching clinics, at which they would be given intensive training, and their progress surveyed. Also a complete record of development should be maintained at all times, adding to it, from time to time, the names of unheralded competitors appearing on the scene.

A development program like this is a rolled-up-sleeves job. But that's how countries smaller than Canada—such as Finland and Sweden—have gained world prominence in the sports field, simply through intensive organization of their available talent.

Either we do it, or forget about spending the public's money on joy rides. Enough of this shilly-shallying, then, Monsieur Davies. Let's get cracking! Let's give our athletes an even break along the glory road.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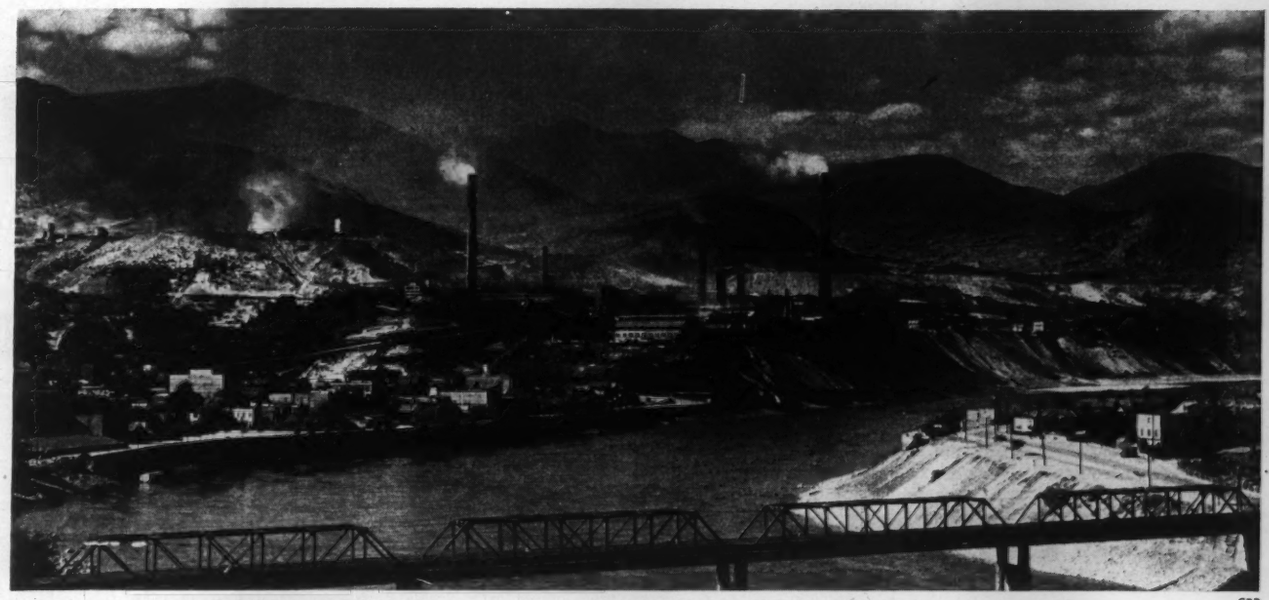

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RAW MATERIALS: We Could Process More

by Michael Barkway

Canada now produces more base metals than ever before, but smelts an even smaller proportion than in the 30's.

IN THE CONCLUDING stages of the pre-Christmas session the House of Commons had quite a debate about the export of iron ore from the new Labrador-Quebec field. Opposition members wanted more of the ore used in Canada, and everybody recognized that Canada should try to process her own raw materials—up to a reasonable point.

Iron ore was not the best case the opposition might have chosen of failure to use our own resources. Canadian demand for ore could not have justified opening up the Labrador deposits. If U.S. steel companies didn't want it, it would still be untapped. If Canadian mills do want it—as they probably will—there'll be plenty left.

The outstanding examples of Canadian failure to process minerals are in base metals: the two are zinc and titanium.

Before the end of 1952 Canadian output of refined zinc will probably be up about 20 per cent compared with beginning of 1950. Nickel output will be up about 10 per cent. Copper and lead are expected to remain about the same. While U.S. output of all these minerals is declining, Canada has had a long succession of new discoveries in recent years. Our position as the world's leading exporter of non-ferrous metals seems unlikely to be challenged. U.S. dependence on our supplies seems likely to increase.

That's why it seems particularly anomalous that Canadian capacity for smelting and refining is not keeping pace with the rate of mineral production. We are producing more refined metals than ever before—yes: but we are smelting a smaller proportion of our total output than we did even in the 30's.

Between 1941 and 1951 the proportion of base metal ores smelted in Canada changed this way:

Copper: proportion increased from about 80 per cent to about 90 per cent.

Nickel: proportion dropped slightly—perhaps from about 60 per cent to 55 per cent.

Lead: proportion dropped from about 95 per cent to 85 per cent.

Zinc: proportion dropped from 90 per cent down to 65 per cent.

The most serious drop, then, is in zinc. Titanium is not shown, because it is a recent development. The question about it is whether we have not got off on the wrong foot in our development of the new metal which promises to become very valuable.

It would be ridiculous to urge that everything that is produced in Canada must be processed in Canada. By and large our largest mineral producers do their own refining. Consolidated Smelters even imports ores to be refined at Trail (notably, lead). The Aluminum Company has to import all its bauxite; but this is a special case. The pattern of aluminum production is always to bring the ore to the power. Lynn Lake ores will be processed in Alberta. The Gaspé copper deposit—when it comes to be developed—will presumably be treated at Noranda's Montreal smelter. The overall picture is, perhaps, not so bad. With the two notable exceptions: zinc and titanium.

A feature of recent mineral discoveries has been the unsuspected riches being found in eastern Canada. This is specially true in the case of zinc. But there is no zinc smelter in eastern Canada. Projects for building one have been discussed for ten years. They've never got beyond the talking stage. The output of Buchan's mine is tied up to an American company and is exported as ore. The first three years' production of Barvue (starting operations in 1952) is under contract to an American company: though some of it will be flash roasted at Arvida to extract the sulphur, which is at least some advance. Mindamar's output (also starting in 1952) is going to the United Kingdom.

In the next few years—until somebody builds a zinc smelter—in the East—we shall be shipping out thousands of tons of ores, which we could be refining here.

THE TITANIUM STORY has reached only the first chapter. But as things stand now we are shipping out titanium-bearing slag and buying back titanium oxide for roughly 20 times the price.

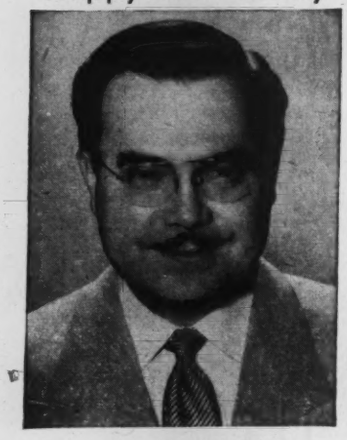
Titanium is one of those relatively new discoveries which has been hailed as a "wonder metal." So far its chief use is in the form of titanium dioxide, or titanium white, which is the base for much of the paint industry. It is also used in ceramics, in cosmetics, in printing inks, in linoleum. In 1950 we spent more than $7 million importing it, mostly from the U.S. The paint industry alone imports something like 8,000 tons a year.

But these are relatively ordinary compared with the prospects ahead for titanium metal. It is used for producing heat-resistant alloys, notably for jet engines. In spite of its present high cost, the defence program has created a considerable demand; and experiments are constantly going on to bring down the cost. Development is certain. Before too long somebody will find a more economic process for producing the metal from the oxide; and then the future is assured.

Here in Canada Dominion Magnesium Ltd., at Haley, Ont., is producing titanium metal (in the form of sponge) in small quantities for specific uses in alloying. Nobody in Canada has yet produced a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Happy Anniversary



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U.S. BUSINESS

INDUSTRY INDICATORS

by R. L. Hoadley

ALTHOUGH no one in Washington knows exactly what the goal will be, more expansion in aluminum production facilities again appears in the making. Following White House intervention, Anaconda Copper received permission to build aluminum plants in Montana designed to produce 72,000 tons a year (18,000 tons more than originally planned).

Twenty-four hours after the Anaconda plans were okayed, the aluminum industry as a whole spotted a green light. It seems that defence officials are discussing a brand new round of aluminum expansion. The key to this new expansion talk is the Pentagon plan to build 143 air wings instead of the 95 planned at the outset of the mobilization effort. So today there is talk of expanding aluminum capacity, maybe as much as 40 per cent above 600,000-ton capacity already under way. What will actually jell no one knows. Meanwhile the Government is being forced to draw on its small aluminum stockpile. It seems a safe bet that some enterprising Congressman will start an investigation of the confused aluminum picture.

No Xmas Boom

U.S. MERCHANTS have been fretting over what happened to the much-touted "biggest Christmas boom on record." It never quite developed. The trend to lower industrial activity noted in the fall continues, yet prices are firm. Seam-splitting inventories have been reduced somewhat and employment is holding up generally despite some soft spots.

It seems clear that output of civilian goods will be lower in the first 1952 quarter. Big appliance makers are making their 1952 plans on the basis of producing 75 per cent of the refrigerators, ironers, washing machines and radios that they produced in 1951. Output of television receivers in 1952 probably will total around 4,300,000 sets or about one million less than in 1951.

To keep production at 75 per cent of last year's level, the appliance makers are counting on the liberal use of substitute materials and expect that steel will be in fairly good supply in the last half of the year. While defence production is due to rise substantially early in 1952, the gain in this sector may not be widespread enough to cover the bare spots now developing in the economy.

100 Millionth Car

SOMEWHERE in one of the automobile industry's 112 assembly plants located in 25 states the 100 millionth passenger car was built late in December. It took the industry just 51 years to reach this historic landmark.

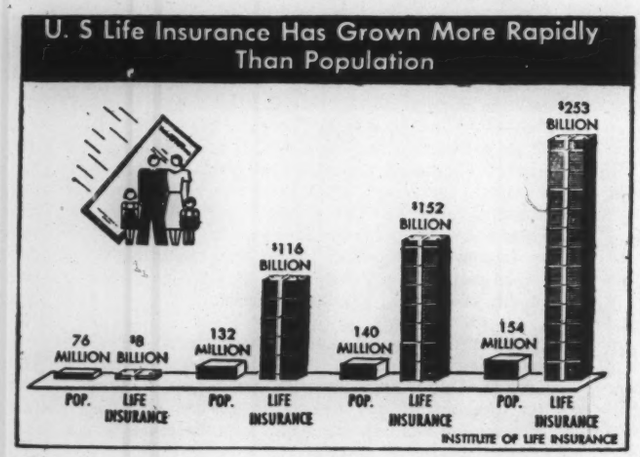
Government-imposed restrictions brought about a 20-per-cent decline in passenger car output in 1951: combined passenger-car, truck and bus production totalled 6,800,000 units, 15 per cent below the 8 million produced in the record 1950 year.

Government officials are talking about a maximum of 4 million new passenger-cars in 1952, but trade circles are hopeful that the total will be nearer 5 million due to an improvement in the steel outlook.

More old cars (3 million) reached the nation's junk yards than in any previous year. However, there are still 18 million cars on the roads that are over ten years old.

Cost of High Living

ALMOST every American home (94.2 per cent) has at least one radio while one-in-eight has television according to the annual Economic Almanac issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. More revealing, however, was the statistical compilation showing that one out of six homes lack piped running water inside the house while one-fourth of the homes have no inside bathing or toilet facilities.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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, plus an EXTRA FIVE CENTS per share, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1952 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1952, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1951. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART
General Manager

Toronto, 7th December 1951

BUSINESS COMMENT

ARMAMENT POSSIBILITIES

by P. M. Richards

LOOKING to the future of business, it's obvious that a very great deal depends upon the future of rearmament. As things stand, 1952 is to be the first big rearmament year. That is, much of the defence effort so far has been in plant building and tooling up. While that will continue this year, enough of it has now been done to make possible a considerably increased production of actual defence goods.

But as defence production mounts, and presses more hardly on the economy, there arises the question of how far we should go with it. In this connection Geoffrey Crowther, editor of the London *Economist*, said recently in New York: "There are three possibilities. One is that we (the Western nations) go on rearming until we're much stronger than they are, which would seem to me to be almost as frightening a position as being much weaker. I think it's dangerous for either side to be much stronger than the other, even if it's our side, because it induces carelessness and over-confidence in action.

"The second course of action would be, having built up the armaments, to let them down again, which one can't exclude as impossible in democratic countries where the rule of the voter is involved. The third one is, having gotten to a reasonable level, to maintain it there, which is the right policy but one very difficult to achieve. One can't foresee which course the free nations are going to pursue in 1954 and the years afterward. But with every month that passes, I think it becomes possible and more hopeful that the threat of immediate war is being staved off."

The interviewer suggested that armament might keep growing until the resulting economic strain compelled its curtailment, and that this might then bring on a business depression. Mr. Crowther replied that the West's dilemma was that "the policy which is economically right is politically dangerous, and the policy which is politically right is economically dangerous. Bue," he added, "I comfort myself with the thought that these nice, clear, logical dilemmas which one can see two or three years ahead of time have a habit of never quite arriving."

Strikes

ON THE heels of the Ford strike at Windsor, with its numerous breaches of the union's contract with the company, and with destruction of company property and defiance of the law, came the Christmas festival with its prayers for peace and goodwill among men. What a contrast! Though, unfortunately, not the first affair of the kind in Canada, the Ford strike shocked and surprised the public as being essentially un-Canadian. And, of course, it really was just that, since it originated in Moscow—the spirit if not the strike itself. The vast majority of Ford workers, events have shown, strongly disapproved of the methods used by the trouble-makers. Very few of Canada's workers are Communists, but Communists exert a dangerously powerful influence in many labor unions.

This Communist element incites strikes where they will be most effective in damaging the economy and causing the greatest possible public dissatisfaction. The public utilities—the railways, streetcars, buses, gas, electricity, telegraphs and telephones—are the most obvious targets for them. The issue should be plainly drawn by making strikes in public utilities illegal.

If we can have strikes by employees of public utilities, why shouldn't we have strikes by other public servants, the soldiers and police? And, then, strikes by others who are just as much public servants, the doctors, nurses and ambulance-drivers?

More Expansion

CAPITAL invested in Canadian expansionary developments this year will exceed even the record figure of 1951, according to present plans. These add up to almost $5 billion for 1952, against $4.4 billion for 1951 and $3.8 billion for 1950. Higher prices and wages will account for about half of the rise, but the balance will be an actual gain in volume. This picture could be upset by a cut in defence expenditures as a result of a pronounced lessening of tension in the world political situation, but the present prospect is rather for rising defence spendings.

The stimulating effects of this huge capital outlay will, of course, be felt throughout the economy, and it might be supposed that, as long as it continues, any sizable volume of unemployment will be impossible. Broadly speaking, that is no doubt true. But the demands of this enormous expansion program, much of it in defence and defence-supporting industries, will require the withdrawal of some materials and labor from less essential users, and thus will increase the operating difficulties of this class of industry. This condition will tend to continue until new sources of steel and other scarce materials come into production late this year.

During 1952 the economy as a whole will be more dependent on defence and defence-associated activity than it has been, and production of some civilian goods will temporarily decline. But stocks of most finished goods are still large and no important shortages are now in sight.

Consumers are still hesitant about spending, and this, together with the existence of large inventories, is probably a bigger factor than materials scarcities in slowing down civilian goods production. Defence work is absorbing many of the workers thus idled and there is a continuous demand for skilled workers, particularly

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in engineering and tooling. While the over-all industrial prospect is one of continued high activity, there are temporarily more "bare spots" in the economy.

The Annual Wage

RECENTLY (December 22) I told here about the profit-sharing plan of Canadian Line Materials Ltd., manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment. Besides distributing a cash bonus to employees twice a year, the company operates a lump-sum retirement fund and a pension plan, to both of which the company contributes more than the employee beneficiaries do. The company workers are not unionized and don't want to be.

In contrast, I have just been reading about the guaranteed - annual - wage plan of Geo. A. Hormel & Co., the big meat-packing firm of Austin, Minn. Before the company adopted this plan 17 years ago, it laid off a third of its workers twice a year. In 1951 its labor turnover averaged only 2 per cent. The plan provides three basic guarantees: workers are paid for at least 38 hours' work a week in slack as well as busy seasons, their annual pay is at least 52 times this weekly minimum, and they will be given 52 weeks' notice before being laid off. Basic hourly wages are comparable to what other packers pay.

In return for the assurance of steady pay, the workers at Hormel and their union have made a number of concessions, without which the plan wouldn't work, Hormel officials say. One of these permits transferring workers from one department to another as required, which is forbidden under union contracts with other packing plants. Another of these concessions permits "deferred overtime." In some seasons when livestock runs are heavy, employees work up to 53 hours a week at their basic rate.

Among the adjuncts to the annual wage plan is a system of incentive payments. The company long ago discovered that when workers are given a specific job to do at a fixed amount of money, they find ways of stepping up their production so they can go home early. Hormel's plan enables both the workers and the company to benefit from that extra productivity. A 79-man "beef gang" has a quota of 55 cattle an hour, but under the incentive-payment system actually handles 95 cattle.

Besides stimulating a worker to do his job rapidly, the company also encourages him to do a quality job by supplementing the incentive pay with a profit-sharing or "joint-earnings" system of payments.

The company denies that it is being overly generous. It has said: "We don't believe in something for nothing. Our employment policies are designed to make money for the company." That they do this is indicated by the fact that Hormel's earnings have increased considerably more than those of its major competitors. The company says the incentive-pay system has contributed to this increase in earnings but not so much as has the guaranteed-annual-wage plan. Hormel has made money and paid dividends in every year since 1931.

Despite Hormel's satisfactory experience, other companies haven't copied their plan because they fear the possible consequences of a prolonged period of slack operations. However, Hormel itself has been very successful in evening up the formerly busy and slack periods in its business, by building up its canned meat division and by persuading farmers to adopt a more regular production and marketing of livestock.

Price Stability?

WHAT IS the prospect that the price level can be kept fairly stable during 1952? Professor Sumner Slichter of Harvard University (with, of course, the U.S. economy in mind, rather than the Canadian) said the other day that the prospect is good. The willingness of individuals to save at a high rate, and thus to limit their demand for consumer goods, is very encouraging, he said. And there is reason for believing that the willingness to save at a high rate will continue for another year or two. Each month of high defence production brings nearer the day when raw material controls can be relaxed and business enterprises will be free to introduce new and improved goods. Millions of consumers are aware of this.

Nevertheless, the high rate of saving that makes possible the stability of the economy might be destroyed by increases in payrolls which lead to price increases and shortages of goods, and thus cause a resumption of scare buying. Hence wage policy should endeavor to keep the rise of payrolls to a minimum until the time comes when the output of consumer goods can be freely increased.

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EXHIBITIONS

FAIR SPACE

by Z. B. May

MONTREAL'S move to secure the International Trade Fair as an annual attraction centres attention on the tremendous value the three great exhibitions have for Toronto.

The Canadian International Trade Fair was located in Toronto solely because the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and the Canadian National Exhibition had combined in creating permanent buildings offering greater scope than any similar plant in the world.

At the moment the move to change the Trade Fair to Montreal looks as if it will end with Toronto reducing the rental charged the Canadian Government and keeping the Fair.

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair has been operating for 23 years and it is in the agricultural buildings that the Trade Fair largely centres. The Winter Fair has been agitating for more space and in this campaign has had the strong support of both the Trade Fair and the Canadian National Exhibition. Toronto and Ontario have both agreed to put up $1 million towards extension of the Winter Fair facilities. The Federal Government appeared to be on the verge of making the same grant when war broke out in Korea. With the resulting steel shortage the whole project was shelved.

Originally it had been hoped to nearly double the size of the present buildings which cover 26 acres and make Canada's Royal Agricultural Winter Fair the greatest international agricultural show in the world. At present costs it seems unlikely that the three million would do more than enlarge the premises by one-third.

The original cattle, sheep and swine buildings were built in 1927 for $1,400,000. Now see what rising prices have done: It cost Toronto $800,000 to put new flooring, removable stalls, and improved lighting in the cattle barns last winter. Some hard thinking will have to precede the spending of the $3 million.

It's not only high prices that will make this necessary. Officials of the three big fairs that share the Toronto facilities have differing ideas on the form improvements and additions should take. For instance the new flooring in the cattle barn: Exhibition and Agricultural Fair officials stressed the need for good drainage in a building used to house livestock: they wanted a sloping floor. But Trade Fair officials wanted to increase the value of the cattle barn by making it possible to convert it for use in housing machinery exhibits at other seasons of the year. Trade Fair people, who won their point, argued that a level floor was the best idea.

In spite of these differences, however, each of the three big fairs gains by having the other two to share the facilities with. The $3 million allotted to the Royal Winter Fair for new buildings is an aid to three organizations which give Canada world wide advertising.

—Gode

PERSONAL TOUCH of White Spot's Bailey, centre, covers all phases of business.

VANCOUVER'S WHITE SPOTS

BAILEY'S HAMBURGER COLLEGE

by Robert Francis

WHEN Vancouver restaurateur Nat Bailey munched a hamburger at each of his four White Spot drive-ins during a morning inspection tour, he found little similarity between them. One was good, one fair, two indifferent.

A poor hamburger at one of his establishments, he decided right then, would scare off a customer who had been pleased at one of the other three.

That night ex-peanut vendor Bailey sat down and planned the 15-slide lecture on how to make a hamburger which has been the standard reference work for his short order cooks ever since. The colored slides on the apparently simple operation of building a palatable hamburger have also been the hit of restaurant men's conventions from Vancouver to Montreal.

Bailey's hamburger college, which runs in conjunction with 1 a.m. staff meetings twice a month, extends to similarly illustrated courses, totalling 1,000 slides which covers almost any operation his employees perform.

This, added to the principle of the drive-in, where the customer can have a snack or a full course meal seated comfortably in his car, is the secret of the White Spots' success.

Knotty pine panelling, some of the first in Vancouver when Bailey had it put in one White Spot twelve years ago, and murals both inside and out, add to the effect.

All this has helped Bailey build his enterprise from a single truck selling hot dogs along city beaches, to a $300,000 operation which includes a farm near New Westminster which produces 3,000 chickens he uses weekly for his specialty dishes, barbecued chicken and "chicken in the straw."

This is in line with the Bailey policy of turning out better dishes by making everything possible in the firm. In the spotless, block-long kitchen of his largest unit, the Granville Street diner and drive-in, cooks work round the clock to supply all four establishments. The central cookhouse and storerooms cut overhead and bookkeeping and help keep the quality of food consistent.

Bailey carries his 50 years lightly and his wife Eva, who runs the dining rooms while father looks after the drive-ins, doesn't have to needle him about how much of his own product he puts away.

He wasn't putting away much in the 1920's when he peddled hot dogs and peanuts at ball parks and wrestling matches and along Vancouver beaches. In those days before public address systems were in vogue, he made extra cash announcing at fights and ball games. This ruined what might have been a classy tenor voice.

Along the beaches, where he parked his rickety truck and waited for business to come to him, he found motorists more apt to buy when he produced a red-hot right at the car door.

Another touch which he firmly believes has encouraged success is supervision. His unit managers run their own shows, but he visits them daily, sometimes twice. Once a week they go through a checklist of hundreds of questions—the men's room alone, for example, has 47 items to watch—and like a cockpit check before takeoff, every one must be answered right.

Working the long hours which restaurant men work, smiling Nat Bailey starts the day with a visit to all four White Spots, winding up some time before lunch at No. 1, the original White Spot. When he built this one in 1928 it was so far out in the bush of South Granville Street his friends thought he was going light headed. Today it's the middle of a good residential district and on the main road to Vancouver International Airport.

Bailey's passion for cleanliness and for machinery are the two things which strike visitors to the White Spot's kitchens. Gleaming stainless steel is being scalded clean. One machine slices potatoes, another stamps out 1,800 hamburgers an hour, others wash dishes and stir home-made mayonnaise. Bailey figures kitchen machinery is a big money saver.

The tradition at the White Spot is that employees stay with the show. Bailey says 85 per cent of his people are as permanent as an employee can be. His branch managers, Ernie Creamer, Johnny Milne, Art Jones and Cecil Eustace, are boyhood friends and have been with him since the start. They worked up through the organization, now numbering 200 employees, and all four returned from overseas to become managers.

An expert, Bailey gags to his staff meetings, is a fellow from out of town with a brief case. In the east when he gives his lantern slide lecture on making a hamburger, that would qualify Bailey as an expert. When your own employees, who are pretty good at their jobs themselves, pay you the same attention you get out of town, that's a pretty nice compliment.

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Geoffrey B. Beatty

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Directors of the Company have declared Quarterly Dividends payable in 1952 on Class "A" and "B" Shares of the Company as follows: January 29th, Class "A" $1.50; Class "B" 50c; April 29th, Class "A" and "B" 50c; each; July 29th, Class "A" and "B" 50c each; Oct. 29th: Class "A" and "B" 50c each; payable to shareholders of record the 8th of each dividend month.

National Trust Company Limited is the transfer agent with offices at Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

R. J. Dinning,
President.

PROCESS MORE

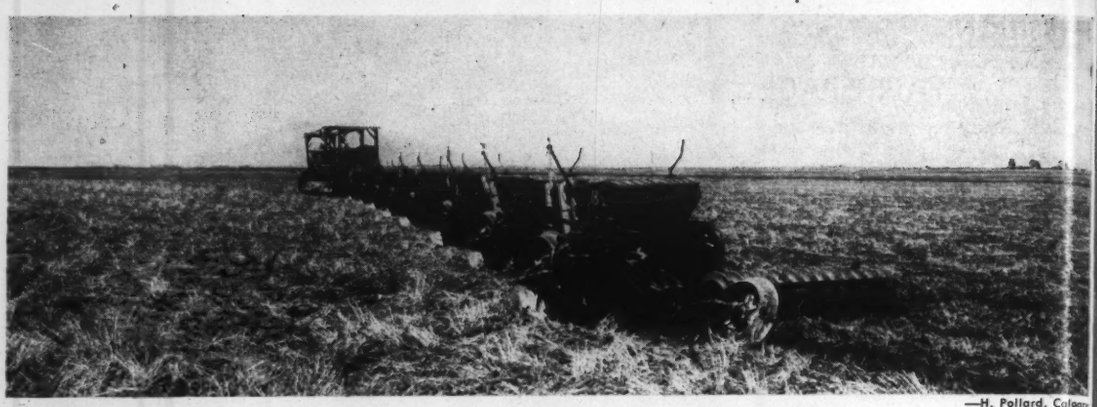
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

sufficiently consistent grade for forging or rolling.

Titanium comes from the ilmenite which is found along the north shore of the St. Lawrence in Quebec. The richest deposit now being worked is at Allard Lake, owned by Quebec Iron Titanium Corporation, which is owned jointly by Kennecott Copper and New Jersey Zinc. As the short railway was being constructed inland from Havre St. Pierre, the company wanted some ilmenite to use in its new concentrator at Sorel. They didn't bother to press on to the main deposit. As they dug a railway cutting they loaded the earth into cars and shipped it. That's how rich the deposit is.

At Sorel the ilmenite is reduced in an electric furnace into its two main components: low-carbon iron and titanium concentrate. The plant is planned to produce 500 tons of iron and 700 tons of titanium-bearing slag daily. The iron is left in Canada: though it is understood that marketing arrangements are not yet complete. The slag is shipped out to the U.S., where it is turned into titanium dioxide which Canadians then buy back.

A good many people are hoping that before too long Canada will start producing its own titanium dioxide. From it in turn Canadian scientists have a good chance of producing titanium metal. And that would put us on the ground floor for a very big development.



—H. Pollard, Calgary

MACHINE POWER means greater productivity, but also need for cash, larger farms, fewer farmers, fewer farm votes.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

INCENTIVE FOR THE FARM UNIONS

by Michael Young

WHEN representation in Parliament is redistributed on the basis of the census results there will probably be fewer MP's who consider themselves primarily farmers' representatives. The ratio between farm and urban populations has continued its trend toward the urban side. In the last 50 years it has swung from 60-40 for the rural areas to 60-40 against them — and farmers don't account for all that 40 per cent. The 40 per cent covers all those Canadians living in communities of less than 5,000 people.

Since World War II, the farm labor force on the prairies has dropped by 100,000. Besides this the age level of people still on the farms has increased sharply as farmers' sons take to the city. Thus the outlook is for a continued decline. Nor, apparently, is there much chance that the farms can hold their proportionate population standing through immigration; recent immigration figures show a greater proportion of newcomers going into urban work than to the farms.

THIS TREND probably has little connection with the growing activity of the Farmers' Unions on the prairies. But the very fact of the trend offers encouragement to the Unions and gives them good talking points for attracting active members. In 1950's railway strike, the unions representing the non-running trades put considerable pressure on the Government: they got pretty much what they wanted. The resulting freight rate increases hurt the prairie farmers more, probably, than any other economic group in the country. It's interesting to speculate what might have happened if the Farm Bloc, which the Farmers' Unions were advocating for Parliament last summer, had been in operation then.

Faced with growing power of the urban unions, and also with the fact that numerically (vote-wise) they are losing ground to town and to city dwellers, many farmers may feel it advisable to sacrifice their well-known individuality in order to obtain the advantages of collective action. As farm units become larger, and the number of farmers smaller, collective action becomes more practicable than it was a generation ago.

Besides being more manageable, the smaller groups are playing an increasingly important role in the nation's economy, as more and more people depend on fewer and fewer farm products producers. And in spite of sharply increasing productivity by the smaller numbers, the pressure on supply grows.

According to the *Commercial Letter* of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, during the last 25 years the proportion contributed by agriculture to the Gross National Product has declined by about 50 per cent. In terms of physical volume, there has been a 25-per-cent increase over the 1935-39 average, but this increase has had to be spread over a larger population, so the increase per capita works out at something less than 7 per cent.

Since the average consumer does about one-third of his spending on food, increased incomes have a marked effect on supply and price. Couple this with higher production costs, and you get part of the explanation for the sharply increased food prices.

With the trend to the city continuing, and the population growing, it's evident that more and more demand pressure will be put on farm produce. Pacing this movement is the trend toward fewer, but much larger, farm units. And this means a greater need for capital equipment on the farms. What the attractions and wages of city life fail to do in the way of discouraging potential farmers, the need for heavy outlay for capital equipment will do. The cost of machinery on a well equipped farm, according to a Bank of Commerce estimate, is now nearly equal to the cost of the land.

BUT what's more significant for the long run is the fact that the large farm unit, dependent on its mechanical equipment, is now more directly, and to a greater degree, affected by developments on the urban industrial front. And this is a cash-requiring situation. Fuel and power are continuing expenses involving cash outlay; the farmer has to be more "liquid" than when his principal power unit was the horse and he could produce the "fuel" for it on his own farm. He thus enters into a closer relationship with the other groups on the market and has to pit his bargaining power against theirs. Farmers' unions of various sorts are an old story on the prairies, but the changing face of the nation's economy, both in the factory and on the farm, has thrown a new light on the Farmers' Unions which may show up some interesting developments.

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66E

WILL MONTREAL'S VICE CLEAN-UP LAST?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

were raided immediately. Their licences were confiscated along with their liquor stocks on charges that the 2 a.m. closing rule had been violated.

Now all clubs stop serving drinks at 1.30 a.m. and startled customers, accustomed to lounging in their favorite bistros until dawn, are tossed out onto the cold, inhospitable streets at 2 a.m.

On Saturday night, once a whoopee night without parallel in Canada, customers get the heave-ho at 12 midnight. On Sundays a person who wishes to shed a tear in his beer in memory of the good old days must first order (shudder) food. Hard liquor is not served at all.

Nightclub operators are claiming this sudden severity will make it impossible for them to operate as of yore. These entertainment salesmen had built up in Montreal a floor-show circuit that was as gaudy, as stupendous and expensive as any found in North America — including New York City. Now they claim early closing rules and no Sunday drinking will make it impossible for them to stage these extravaganzas as prices for a single star act were running as high as $2,500 a week.

So, as Montreal soberly and legally faces up to a new year, people speculate on just what has happened to their once gay, tolerant and slightly lawless city. One of the clearest explanations of the crackdown to be aired comes from Wilbur Arkison, *Herald* parliamentary correspondent and one of the shrewdest observers reporting Quebec Legislature happenings today.

HE CONTENDS that Premier Duplessis has never been a friend of the professional "do-gooders" who continuously beat on his door with demands that laxity in law enforcement be eliminated. A politician to his finger-tips, Maurice Duplessis is completely in tune with his predominantly Gallic electorate when he takes the attitude that there should be a certain amount of tolerance in the application of the laws of the province, particularly those dealing with public morals.

This time, however, things were a little different, Arkison contends. The Roman Catholic Church added its weight to the perennial clean-up campaigns which are as native to Montreal as snow, and generally as little regarded. Msgr. Paul-Emile Léger, Archbishop of Montreal, apparently had readied a strong pastoral letter to be read from all pulpits denouncing conditions in Montreal.

He conferred with Premier Duplessis before the letter was read. The result: a watered-down version was read from only a few pulpits—and the clean-up was on.

There was bound to be speculation, though, as to why on *this* occasion Premier Duplessis acted on clean-up demands. One reply is that there has to be an election in Quebec in 1952. And, with a clean-up in progress, the smart money is on an election early in 1952.

WITH this in mind, it is quite feasible that Duplessis saw no harm in acquiescing to demands that purity in Montreal have its innings. The Church in this province is extremely powerful and, while no one seems to believe Duplessis is in any danger come election time, it would not be a bad idea to have that power as a friend.

This is especially true in view of the fact that since the bloody and lengthy Asbestos strike of nearly two years ago there has been evidence of strain between the Church and the ruling party. At that time Duplessis called the devout, Roman Catholic workmen on strike "Communist-led." The Church supported the strikers with money collections—and shortly thereafter Msgr. Charbonneau, then Archbishop of Montreal, retired for reasons of "ill health."

IN ANY EVENT, the crackdown is not generally regarded as a permanent feature. One nightclub owner, who lost his permit to sell liquor, exemplified this when he stayed open for business, selling meals only, and explained that this would keep him going until "things blew over."

The belief is that in a few months, perhaps once the election is out of the way, the nightclubs with orderly clientèle will be allowed to operate as of old. The one thing no one is sure of is the gambling situation. It is doubtful if this will come back so quickly, or in such an elaborate form.

It has robbed too many families of too many pay cheques. And although Mr. Duplessis is tolerant of amusement, indications right now are that he does not consider this amusing. It could be that the gambling syndicate got greedy and now will have to find new outlets for its genius in getting easy money.

—Ting in London Free Press

NEWS TO HIM TOO?

BRAIN-TEASER

NOT ALL AT SEA

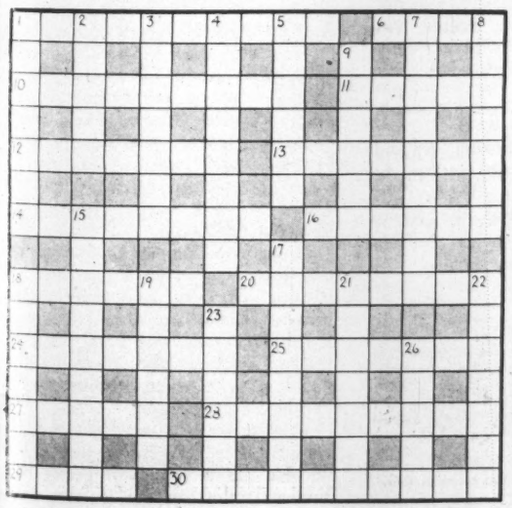
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. 23, 8 and 6. The doomed ship's hungry crew may be satisfied if .....s. (10, 3,3,7,4)
6. See 1 across
10. They form a chain after the ball game. (4, 5)
11. The Oxford boat race crew could form one. (5)
12. Does she plug for her man? (3, 4)
13. It takes a saint to get wealthy on nothing. (7)
14. Producer of Sweet Adeline? (4-4)
16. There's nothing I can replace to make 14 what it is. (6)
18. Does college give one grounds for this? (6)
20. Laryngitis, for example, is, at a 14. (8)
24. City where the sun god gets the blues. (7)
25. Lily maid her home here. (7)
27. Ale's bitter? It has nothing on these! (5)
28. A sort of tea to sour us, perhaps. (9)
29. "O ...., O mortal stars". (4)
30. Cheapest flower on the market? (5,5)

DOWN

1. A bit of England, down the years! (7)
2. She was "dear" to Shaw in his letters. (5)
3. Animal disease makes the sow yell. (7)
4. Pan gives it the personal touch, as it were. (8)
5. Rest on, wise old man! (6)
7. The value of an essence? (9)
8. See 1 across.
9. Home of the "Old Folks at Home"? (6)
15. One may figure this out for oneself. (6, 3)
17. Mother gets on the car with nothing on. (that takes the cake!) (8)
18. Was Jiggs fed up on it during the meat shortage? (7)
19. G-men are, compared to gun-men. (6)
21. Do they follow A.B.C. tests? (7)
22. What the unexpected guest takes for dinner. (3,4)
23. See 1 across.
26. To underlie, maybe, at sea. (3, 2)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 7. Doctor Ettore Mazzoleni
9. Acclaim
10. One-eyed
11. Zooid
12. Skimpole
14. Lea
15. Licentiates
17. Needle cases
20. Sea
21. Splinter
23. Saiga
25. Outdoor
26. Noisome
27. See 6

DOWN

1. Doctorate
2. Chard
3. See 6
4. Erosion
5. The splits
6, 27 and 3. Royal Conservatory of Music
7. See 1 across
8. Ode
13. Escapades
15. Lollipops
16. Testimony
18. Caterer 19. Syringa
22. Patio 23. Sligo
24. Doe (191)

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BOOKS

PRE-PUSH-BUTTON-ERA EPIC

by John Yocom

THE DAM BUSTERS—by Paul Brickhill—*British Book Service*—$3.25.

THE THESIS of victory-through-air-power is still a warm debate for military people and armchair strategists. The air argument is weakest when the best the air can offer is area or carpet bombing, whether carried out at night or in daylight with fighter protective cover.

But there is no argument against direct hits or near-misses of critical enemy installations with bombs of "earthquake"—or greater—intensity.

In arriving at that proficiency, the RAF developed certain target-marking techniques. "Pathfinder" aircraft pinpointed with parachuted color-flares on targets that the main force minutes later should bomb. However, to take out relatively small items like dams and viaducts, Pathfinder techniques were never good enough.

It remained for 617 Squadron to be first on those assignments. The squadron was specially created early in 1943 for one job—to smash the Moehne and Eder Dams and spill the waters over thousands of German square miles disrupting industry and power supply. The pilots, navigators, bomb-aimers, and gunners were all experts from bomber outfits and then elaborately trained for hitting targets bang-on. First boss was W/C Guy Gibson.

THE EXCITING account of that raid is only one hair-raising episode of many in the career of 617 Squadron. After the dams they went on to other special tasks—the buzz-bomb and V2 launching-sites, railway tunnels, U-boat pens, viaducts, and the *Tirpitz* lying in a Norwegian fjord. The mortality rate was high—even with all the care and training—but so was the harvest of enemy destruction. The squadron won two VC's and over 150 other decorations.

Paul Brickhill has treated this side of the air war as a well-filled-in narrative, with 617 Squadron itself rather than its brave individual members, as the hero. Still, he describes with fine feeling the special characteristics that distinguished crew members, which included Canadians like A/C Johnny Fauquier (3 DSO's and a DFC). They were operational right on to the end: with dramatic finality 617 Squadron bombed Berchtesgaden in the last days of the war.

But the story of the backroom boys, the story behind the squadron's operations, is expertly blended into the operational story. That is the scientific tale of how a dream-engineer—Barnes Wallis—designed bombs and aircraft big enough to do the job of heaving the earth and bringing down destruction on Hitler's Europa.

Radar progress in the last years of the war and since make the problems that puzzled Wallis, Gibson and Fauquier a scant eight years ago now seem elementary. And with guided missiles as the dark threat for a possible World War III, the romantic warriors of 617 Squadron may have been unique in history, never to be imitated. One can hardly warm to the heroic efforts of some bespectacled St. George deep in a concrete shelter sitting before a cathode tube and plotting screen. He turns dials to guide a pilotless air-weapon 1,500 miles away and make it pounce on a dragon.

Brickhill may be able to make narrative capital out of that too. He has certainly been doing a good job of recapitulating highlights of World War II—with "The Great Escape" and "The Dam Busters."

Paul Brickhill is now preparing a new Escape book at the request of A/M Sir Basil Embry. It is to be a collection of the best stories from the RAF Escaping Society.

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Bent Backbone

by B. K. Sandwell

WHITE COLLAR—by C. Wright Mills—*Oxford*—$5.75.

THIS IS the most convincingly depressing book yet turned out on the socio-economic condition of any section of the American population, and its picture is only a little less applicable to the same section in Canada and in Britain. It carries forward the studies of Theodore Veblen, themselves depressing enough, but the process of depersonalizing the members of the office working force has gone a good deal further since his death in 1929. "Personality" in the white-collar career means the exact opposite of individuality; "Hundreds of white-collar people in the Schenley Distillers Corporation, for example, took a personality course in order to learn 'greater friendliness . . . and warmer courtesy . . . and genuine interest in helping the caller at the reception desk'."

"The office is a production plant for old maids, a modern nunnery." The white-collar workers, despite the old-middle-class origin of many of them, have "never been deeply involved in the older work ethic," the idea that work is man's great obligation; and the sense of craftsmanship is equally alien to them, for the character of their job does not admit of it. They are getting nearer and nearer to the trade unions, "the only significant occupational movement in the United States," which "have the pure and simple ideology of alienated work; more and more money for less and less work."

Leisure, which used to belong only to a "leisure class" who were "socially trained to use and enjoy it" (and who included the old middle class pretty completely), has now been extended to a much larger area of the population, but the resultant "mass leisure activities" leave much to be desired; "they astonish, excite and distract, but they do not enlarge reason or feeling, or allow spontaneous dispositions to unfold creatively."

The enormous amount of office work to be done that needs only a moderate degree of intelligence and knowledge is diminishing the economic value of all higher education except that which results in a license to practise a profession; in this new middle class "the major avenues of advancement do not involve education"; the result is widespread disillusionment among the unprofitably educated. Mr. Mills expects a considerable further increase of unionism among office workers, which will raise income but diminish prestige. The book is depressing because the people about whom it is written should be the very backbone of a democracy, and their ability to function as such seems to be declining every year.

—Susan B. Pierce
"AMELIARANNE'S MOVING-DAY"

Children's Books

PEANUT—by Ruth and Latrobe Carroll—*Oxford* $2.00.

■ A gay tale with pictures about Peanut, a tiny puppy that slept in a teapot and ate his meals out of a bottle cap. When his master, Donald, got a Great Dane, too, Peanut was jealous and ran away with a family of mice. For boys and girls 6-9.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FIST—by Col. Ronald B. Campbell—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.25.

■ Ten stories about boxing. An old ring character, Professor Barlow, figures prominently in them. The setting is England. For the young boxer around 12 or 13.

—Ruth & Latrobe Carroll
"PEANUT"

—Thornton Oakley
"BEHOLD THE WEST INDIES"

THE FLAMING BEAR—by Harold McCracken—*Longmans, Green*—$3.25.

■ Flaming Bear is an Alaskan bear of gigantic proportions. But he meets his match in Tan, the young Indian with the Winchester. A story with lots of mystery and terror. For boys 12-15.

BEAR PARTY—by William Pène Du Bois—*Macmillan*—$2.75.

■ Each year we are fascinated by the beautiful picture books of Du Bois. This one lives up to his record. Colorful pictures and humorous stories about teddy bears. For children 4-6.

PONNY THE PENGUIN—by Veronica Basser—*Clarke, Irwin*—95 cents.

■ A fine little illustrated book that tells just how funny a penguin can be and the tough spots she can get herself in and out of. For boys and girls 6-9.

AMELIARANNE'S MOVING-DAY — by Etheberta Morris—*Clarke, Irwin*—$0.85.

■ Text and attractive pictures tell the story of how confused things got on the day Ameliaranne's family moved. For girls 5-9.

German Version

by Michael Young

DANCE OF DEATH—by Erich Kern—*Collins*—$3.00.

A COMMON FACTOR of the books on the war that American generals have been turning out is the passing of judgment on other generals and other countries' troops. The concept of the evil enemy who doesn't abide by the rules of war is also fostered, as is the picture of the high-ideal troops who are received joyously by liberated peoples.

It comes as something of a shock, therefore, to find an almost identical pattern in a book written by a German—an NCO, not a general—*vis-à-vis* the Russians. (The war the American generals have been writing about, this German dismisses as a "pushover invasion.")

Eric Kern was an NCO in the "Adolf Hitler" division of the *Waffen SS*. He has a record of pretty continuous action on the Russian front

from 1941 to the end of the war. As a piece of reporting his book is vivid; as a picture of the German mind, it's fascinating; but as a serious analysis of this phase of the world's history it seems very confusing.

The confusion arises when the SS man, Kern, comments on Communism and democracy: "his (Stalin's) is the most absolute dictatorship history has known. Alongside him, the Czar, even Napoleon, were babes in arms . . . he has established his dictatorship over doing and being, over sleeping and waking, over the bearing of children, over children and families themselves, over thought and speech, even over silence—and over life and death. He alone is master, accountable to none; not even to his own conscience, for he has none."

If you get over your preconceived opinion of the SS man, that is, if you can be persuaded by Kern the writer, there is no confusion. In "Dance of Death," neither Kern nor his comrades would have been out of place among Ian Hay's gallant "First Hundred Thousand."

It may be that we've been misinformed about the German SS — or perhaps it was wrong to tar all of them with the same brush. It seems just as likely, however, that Kern has revised his standards since 1945.

But whatever criticism there may be of Kern's interpretive work is pushed into the background by his vivid reporting. This covers not only battles, but also the attitude of the Ukrainians—an aspect of the war on the Russian front which has a great deal of significance for the West now. This is treated thoroughly and frankly. The Ukrainian attitude was observed by a soldier, not a general, and was therefore less subject to dissimulation by the Ukrainians. And it was observed by a man frank enough to put the blame for the eventual hostility of the Ukrainians on the German army, where it belonged: on the men of his own country who enforced their master-race doctrine even at the expense of military efficacy. The loss of the support of the persecuted anti-Communists in Russia, who regarded even the Nazis as liberators, proved a costly mistake during the bitter retreat.

—"The Serpent-Wreathed Staff"
ALICE TISDALE HOBART

SCHOLARSHIP AND SLAPDASH

by Paul Duval

HISTORY OF PAINTING — edited by Germain Bazin—*Macmillan*—*$8.95.*

THIS two-volume history of painting is another one of the almost-but-not-quite achievements of the Hyperion Press. Consistently well-intentioned, this publisher usually falls short of his aim through easily reparable negligence. This carelessness is the more to be deplored since art books at a "popular" price are sorely needed to create an informed art public.

The neatly bound and boxed history opens with an unscholarly abruptness with the third-century Christian catacomb art. It thus completely ignores the preceding Altamira cave paintings, the Graeco-Egyptian encaustic portraits and the famed frescoes of Pompeii: monumental facts which cannot be dismissed no matter how eagerly one may desire to reform or digest art history. To attempt to, as has been done here, is to convey a warped image of the origin of western painting.

An equally valid—but possibly more vital—criticism concerning this history is its complete omission of Eastern art. The text makes much of western individualism's "release" of art from Byzantine communal symbolism, but baldly ignores the supreme importance of eastern painting in shaping the forms and conceptions of the modern art revolt since Manet and Whistler. Hokusai, Utamaro, the noble anonymous Chinese landscape painters, India's Ajanta Cave frescoes: no sensible art scholar questions that these challenge the best that Occidental art can offer.

THE INTERPLAY of eastern and western art during the past half-century has been a quite real and helpful factor in the recent history of world culture. One hesitates to discuss the larger social and political ramifications of a reference volume such as this; but, just as painting is more than aesthetics, so art history must inevitably encroach upon the larger human history it interprets. Therefore, it is regrettable that M. Bazin and his colleagues have completely passed over an opportunity to pay some fair tribute to the enormous contribution of the Orient to recent western painting and thereby helped to widen, rather than lessen, an already gaping chasm of misunderstanding.

Careless final editing and sloppy proofreading mar Hyperion's efforts. Further, when only a part of a painting is reproduced it is customary critical practice, in fairness to the original composition, to indicate the fact. In the Hyperion history no consistent practice is followed. "Details" are indicated in some instances; in others, pictures mercilessly cropped are not indicated as fragments.

Yet another aspect of the Hyperion history invites criticism: the disproportionate space meted out to the various schools of painting. No fair critic will carp over even historians playing personal favorites: history without the author's apparent taste makes dull fare indeed. Nevertheless, when the tale is twisted to turn a dollar, one must complain. Although one may sympathize with a French publisher's desire at this time to appeal to American readers, one cannot readily countenance—in a presumably balanced history—the giving of equal space to eclectic, mediocre nineteenth-century American painters as that devoted to the entire Dutch School of Rembrandt, Hals, Vermeer, et al., and more than is provided for the great Flemish group of Rubens, Van Dyck, Jordaens and their followers. Also, many of the 126 color plates in the "History" have been used before so often that they now present but pale parodies of the originals.

With all its shortcomings, the Hyperion History cannot be safely ignored. It is a useful addition to general reference works for its abundance of illustrations, which number more than 600—but in use it should be reinforced by such a fuller and more balanced world art history as those by Cheney, Faure or Pijoan.

—Tate Gallery, London
HOGARTH: "Marriage à la Mode"

Medical Ethics

by John Lanigan

THE SERPENT-WREATHED STAFF — by Alice Tisdale Hobart — *McClelland & Stewart* — *$4.00.*

THIS is a propaganda novel, designed to present Mrs. Hobart's views on a number of matters relating to the practice of medicine in the United States. It also seems designed to arouse the wrath of the American Medical Association. In fairness to the author it should be recognized that she has tried to present more than one side of the questions her characters discuss.

Chief characters on a crowded stage are two doctors in a midwestern city, Sam and Alan Towne. Sam, the elder brother, stands for the traditionalists and Alan for the innovators. Almost everything controversial in relation to medicine is brought into the book, including the high cost of medical and hospital care; group medical insurance; socialized medicine; squabbles, jealousies and disputes on professional ethics. For good measure, Mrs. Hobart throws into her plot, and

—The Bache Collection
HOLBEIN: "Dirk Berck"

condemns, prejudices against Jews and Negroes.

As propaganda, the effectiveness of the book will depend upon the sympathies of its readers. As a novel, it is long on plot and short on originality of character creation. Assiduous novel-readers will feel that they have met most of Mrs. Hobart's people before, not in real life, but in stories in magazines and serials on the radio.

Russian Twilight

by Melwyn Breen

MEMORIES AND PORTRAITS—by Ivan Bunin—*Longmans, Green*—*$3.00.*

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE—by Vladimir Nabokov—*Musson*—*$4.00.*

THESE are books of reminiscences by two Russian writers who went into exile after the 1917 Revolution. The books are alike in that they have a natural rise and fall with, as the climax, the Bolshevik descent on and blotting out of their world. Both books remind us of what was lost to old-line men of Russian letters when the watery grey evening of the Soviet closed in.

Of the two, Nabokov is the more subjective, the more personal in his account of the rise and fall of stability. He tells in detail his growth and development as the son of a wealthy but liberal landowner, his schooling, travels in Europe, and his life-long passion for chess and butterflies. Apart from the exotic strangeness to Western ears of his life, its sophistication amid unbelievable wealth, his book is fascinating because his story is clothed with a style so brilliant in its beauty and poignancy as to read as poetry.

Bunin's book is a different sort, though in its way it is just as illuminating. Where Nabokov is a poet, Bunin is a philsopher. While Nabokov—after the years of Paris and Berlin, the traditional haunts of the Russian *emigré*—settled in the U.S., Bunin remained in Europe, still in contact with the shreds and tatters of the old-line Russians. His book is a recounting of the

famous men he knew — Chekhov, Chaliapin, Gorki *et al.*

Unlike Nabokov, who dismisses the Bolshevik artists with a shrug of contempt, Bunin draws portraits of the third Tolstoy, "Alexei", and of Mayakovsky that drip with vitriol. It is partially explained by the fact that Bunin was a much older man than Nabokov at the time of catastrophe.

Both books yield gems at random. On the subject of Soviet art, Nabokov speaks of the eloquent English and American Leninists who wrote fatuously about the master's concern for cultural matters: "All cultured and discriminating Russians knew that this astute politician had about as much taste and interest in aesthetic matters as an ordinary Russian bourgeois of the Flaubertian *épicier* sort (the type that admired Pushkin on the strength of Tchaikovski's vile librettos, wept at the Italian opera, and was allured by any painting that told a story)".

Bunin is just as bitter but more hysterical in his view of ex-Czarist Soviet sycophants. About Alexei Tolstoy: "He always was an easy cheerful liar —although it may well be he lied in Moscow with a slight break in his voice; if this were the case however, I think it was an actor trick: he was a natural actor, who never worked himself into the hysterical 'sincerity in lying' with which Gorki, for example, sobbed all his life long."

There is another way in which these writers speak with similar tongues: in the artistic integrity, in their perception, in their very breeding, they demonstrate sharply just what the world has lost from its literary scene—the one without boundaries and passports —with the clattering descent of the Iron Curtain.

Southern Canvas

by John Creed

BEHOLD THE WEST INDIES—by Amy Oakley, illustrations by Thornton Oakley — *Longmans, Green*—$5.00.

THE CARIBBEAN is treated here as a single canvas, with the islands and separate areas constituting the detail. It makes for a good reading book on the West Indies as well as packing in much information on hotels and points-of-interest for the traveller. It gives an opportunity both to make mildly critical political references (*e.g.*, Cuba and Dominican Republic) and to rhapsodize on the lush beauties that seem to be everywhere.

—Chambers in Halifax Chronicle-Herald

He Didn't Know It Was Loaded!

WRITERS AND WRITING

■ "The Writers' and Artists' Yearbook" for 1951 (Macmillan, $2.00) has been published. This English volume contains information vital to professional writers, giving requirements, fees and preferences of chief writers' outlets in U.S. and British Commonwealth. There are sections on broadcasting, films, literary agents in these countries, book publishers and sections dealing with legal questions such as copyright and contracts.

■ Three men, a doctor, a psychologist and an author were at a party. The writer is an Englishman. He mentioned, casually, he thought Canadians didn't have any particular individuality. By the time the three gentlemen had kicked that around, they were all annoyed: each went home sort of bitter-like. Made us think: while the world's a stage and actors on it are of every age from prattling child to hoary sage, it's the people who are a mixture of those two extremes who have a tough time.

■ One of most important biographies published in months is CECIL ASPINALL-OGLANDER'S "Roger Keyes". Admiral of the Fleet Lord Keyes of Zeebrugge and Dover, friend of Winston Churchill and stormy petrel throughout his public life, was the first Director of Combined Operations. His eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Geoffrey Keyes, VC, MC, was killed leading a Commando raid on Rommel's headquarters in Africa. Lord Keyes visited Canada in 1944, where he met many old shipmates.

■ Weird descriptions *of other cities* are given by NELSON ALGREN, author of "The Man With the Golden Arm," National Book Award Winner published by Doubleday in his new "Chicago; City On The Make." This is a sample of his vivid verbalism:

"You can belong to New Orleans. You can belong to Boston or San Francisco. You might conceivably—however clandestinely — belong to Philadelphia. But you can't belong to Chicago any more than you can belong to the flying saucer.

"Paris and London and New York and Rome are all of a piece, their tendrils deep in the black loam of the centuries; like so many all-year-round ferns tethered fast in good iron pots and leaning always, as a natural plant, toward what little light there is. But Chicago is some sort of mottled offshoot, with trailers only in swamp and shadow, twisting toward twilight rather than to sun; a loosely jointed sport too hardy for any pot. Yet with that strange malarial cast down its stem."

—*Rica*

SCOTLAND

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39-51

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

to say must be kept for the speech to Congress. It is, indeed, unlikely that the conversations either with Truman or with St. Laurent will lead to any official statements. But it never took fresh news or surprise announcements to make a Churchill press conference. The difference now is that even the verbal sparring which he does so brilliantly has become an acknowledged effort. It requires a reserve of mental effort and nervous energy which he now has to save for the major occasions.

Churchill is now an old man. He has set his heart on promoting a settlement with Stalin. He can still rise to heights of insight which other statesmen may envy. His flashes of brilliance are as bright as ever. But an old man's resources have to be husbanded. Churchill cannot now be prodigal of his energies as he used to be. Apart from his *tour d'horizon* with the Canadian Cabinet, he would probably prefer to take some sanctuary in Government House, and to be spared interruptions.

No Food Contracts

THIS is the first post-war New Year free from all dickering between the Canadian and British Governments about food contracts. No contracts are left between the two governments. Britain's food purchases in 1951 were limited to cheese, canned salmon and apples (apart from wheat which is covered by the International Agreement). Cheese and salmon were bought by the British Ministry of Food, through Sir Andrew Jones, its representative in Canada, direct from Canadian producers. The U.K. spent $6,700,000 on 299,000 cases of canned salmon. It bought cheese from the Ontario cheese producers' cooperative and from two smaller Quebec cooperatives. The price was 32 cents a pound, f.a.s.; and Ontario shipped 25.6 million pounds (contract minimum, 20 million), and Quebec shipped 2,173,000 (contract minimum, 2 m.).

Until last year the Ministry of Food dealt similarly with the apple-growers of British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Last year British private traders did the buying. They were given enough dollars to pay for all they could get out of the disappointingly short crops. They got 756,000 bushels from BC and 80,000 from Nova Scotia.

For 1952 the U.K. Government has indicated that it will want cheese again; but it hasn't said how much it will be able to spend. There's no commitment yet for anything else.

Under the International Wheat Agreement Britain's import quota is 177 million bushels. It has undertaken to buy 113 million bushels from Canada, 18 million of this being in the form of flour. Wheat sales have been going very well this season, the main difficulty being to move the grain to seaboard to fill contracts. With very much reduced surpluses for export from the U.S., Australia and the Argentine this year, Canada is in a dominating position in world wheat markets.

INTERIOR DECORATION

WORLD OF WOMEN

SHE MAKES HOUSES COME ALIVE

by Edward Bantey

ALINE JOBIN (above) uses many old church pieces such as flower urn made from holy water font shown in this foyer.

SOME DAY, probably in the not-too-distant future, there may be a style in home decorating that is neither French nor English, but distinctively Canadian—the product of Canadian Art, Canadian craftsmanship and Canadian atmosphere. It's a good bet that, when that day comes, Montreal's colorful Aline Jobin will be regarded as the woman who started the ball rolling.

Madame Jobin is becoming nationally known as the exponent of what she calls "the esoteric touch" in home decorating. She is a grandmother who stepped from the social whirl into the business world nine years ago when she was in her 40's. Ever since she has been making a reputation for herself as an artist with unique ideas and know-how in home decorating.

A descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished French-Canadian families (an ancestor, Sir Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine, was one of the architects of Canadian nationhood), Aline Jobin is leading what is likely a one-man revolution in Canadian home decorating. (Revolutions are nothing new in her family. A great-uncle, Joseph Duquet, was a hero of the Rebellion of 1837.)

ALINE JOBIN minces no words when she discusses her favorite topic. "We Canadians are always copying this style or that style," she says. "Why? I think we should grow up and develop a style of our own."

And that's exactly what Madame Jobin, no woman to let grass grow under her feet, is doing. As a matter of fact, she has been working at it ever since that day in January, 1942, when she made up her mind to make a career for herself.

She had two daughters and grandchildren at the time. Her daughter, Francine, now Mrs. Jean Rinfret, is the mother of five children, the eldest a ten-year-old boy. Monique, who is known as "Miki," is the wife of Lomer Gouin, private secretary to Georges Lapalme, Quebec leader of the Liberal Party.

It was shortly after Miki's marriage that Madame Jobin took leave of the drawing-room to try her hand at business. One day she made an impulsive visit to the office of a high official at Henry Morgan's in Montreal, told him she wanted to go to work. Within 48 hours she had a job as an interior decorator.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

She spent five years at Morgan's, designing furniture, decorating some of the finest homes in Montreal and building up an excellent reputation for herself. But by 1948, having completed the first phase of the transition from socialite to businesswoman (fellow-workers soon learned to respect her unsociety-like 9 a.m. punctuality), Aline Jobin went into business for herself.

In February, 1949, she founded *Aline Jobin Ltée*, the decorating firm which keeps her busy from early in the morning until late in the evening. She is also president of Hermes Furnishings Co. Ltd., which does contract work on a large basis.

Aline Jobin's day begins promptly at 9 a.m., and, from that time until noon, she handles the administrative end of her flourishing business. After lunch she calls on customers or checks on work in progress. Evenings, spent in the quiet of her penthouse-like office-apartment, find her designing the furnishings that prompt the experts to call her decorating work unequalled in Canada.

What makes her unique, they say, is her ability to lend a distinctly personal touch to every assignment. She designs and decorates to suit the personality of the individual, a technique that is fundamentally one of analysis, beginning with a thorough evaluation of the persons who will inhabit the milieu she is to devise for them.

Madame Jobin says "psychology is an essential quality in a decorator." Her aim is to make Jobin-decorated homes reflect "the way of life, the personality and the character of the individual or individuals concerned."

She regards the job of decorating proper as a coordinated plan. Often, in collaboration with architects, she analyzes proportions, light distribution and every other architectural factor which affects (or should affect) choice of colors, furniture and accessories. To Aline Jobin, colors are the key element and she often remarks, a trifle sharply, that "good colors cost no more than bad colors."

Her work is a labor of love and tireless Madame Jobin, as vivacious as a teen-ager, says "real art should never let anyone suspect the labor it has cost."

The No. One taboo in her book is the factory-made look. She gives the final touches to a room much as the painter does to his canvas.

Madame Jobin's interest in art and things artistic probably stems from her father's influence. Born in Sorel, Que., although she came to Montreal at the age of four, she is the daughter of the late Joseph Nolin, MD, one of the founders and former vice-dean of the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Montreal, where he was fondly known as "Papa" Nolin. Dr. Nolin died three years ago at the age of 83, but Madame Jobin's mother, the former Lucie Boucher—a descendant of Francois Boucher, Seigneur of Maskinonge—is still leading an active life at 81.

Dr. Nolin was an amateur painter and Madame Jobin still recalls how, as a child, she would be taken by her father to art exhibitions, concerts and other cultural events. Summers the Nolin family spent in the country, where Aline and her dad spent hundreds of happy hours sketching nature.

Dr. Nolin's influence extended to his entire family. Madame Jobin's sister, Alice Nolin, is a sculptress and professor at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts;* her brother, Jean, is a writer who is now in the publishing business in partnership with another brother Duquet.

Aline Jobin has always been something of a pace-setter in Montreal society circles. After receiving an education from private tutors, she went to the University of Montreal, where she was one of the first women to be graduated in literature. At 19, when she made her debut, she was studying philosophy under a graduate of the Sorbonne in Paris.

She also studied painting under William Bremner at the Montreal Art Gallery and music, under Romain Pelletier, for eight years.

WITH THIS BACKGROUND it is no surprise that Madame Jobin has managed to carve out a successful career for herself in home decorating. Just how successful she has been is reflected in the attitude of many of her clients who usually give her a vague idea of what they want and then tell her to do "anything you like."

Recently, after she completed an assignment for a prominent Montreal lawyer, he called her aside. "Aline," he said, "I want to thank you for my happiness. Since you've decorated my home, I don't care to go out any more."

Praise of this kind merely tends to confirm Madame Jobin's opinion that color and tasteful decorating "gives us the very same pleasure as good music."

She states her opinion frankly that "very few people in Canada have been given an opportunity to learn the meaning of good taste in decorating." People who know say Aline Jobin is doing her share to make Canadians conscious of beauty in their home surroundings.

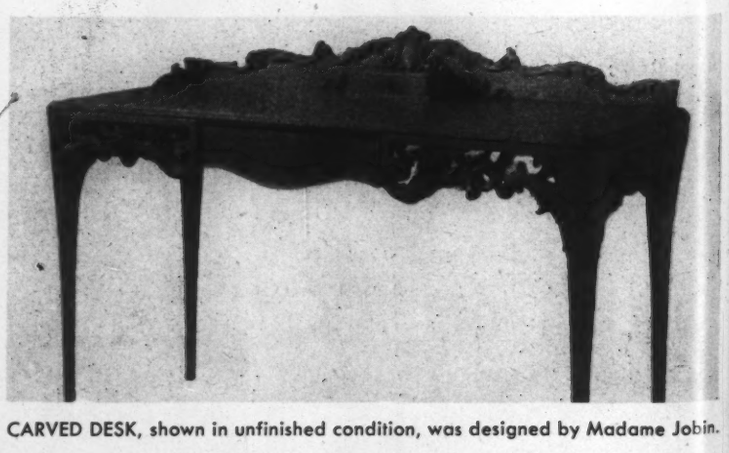
EDWARD BANTEY, *writer of the above article about Mme. Jobin, is a resident of Montreal and a frequent contributor to the columns of* SATURDAY NIGHT.

—Miller

MODERN SEMICIRCULAR DESK, lamp dominate chintz-hung office-livingroom.

—Miller

YOUNG GIRL'S BEDROOM is feminine and pretty with soft color and ruffles.



CARVED DESK, shown in unfinished condition, was designed by Madame Jobin.

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MRS. ST. LAURENT'S RECIPE

FOR A FORMAL DINNER

MRS. ST. LAURENT

THE ADDRESS, engraved in black at the upper left-hand corner of the letter, is one of simple dignity—Prime Minister's House, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Canada took a long time to get about the business of providing a house for her Prime Ministers, but at last there is an official residence commensurate with the dignity of the head of a great nation—and the fact of that simple address at top of a piece of white writing paper can be contemplated with some satisfaction. It is here at 24 Sussex Street that Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and Mrs. St. Laurent receive as their guests the great and near great of far-flung Canada and the world.

The residence is staffed and maintained, inside and outside, by the Government. At Prime Minister St. Laurent's insistence, however, he pays the Government $5,000 annually for lodging and food for himself and family.

The spacious dining room with accommodation for 24 at formal dinners, features a large bay window overlooking the river and the hills beyond. On recent occasions when Mrs. St. Laurent has entertained at dinner she has used the recipe for

Chicken and Asparagus Timbales

- 1 cup cooked minced chicken
- 1 cup asparagus tips
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1½ cups milk
- Salt and pepper to taste
- Few drops lemon juice
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 eggs
- Dash of mace
- 4 tablespoons grated cheese

Melt the butter, add flour, milk and seasonings, as for white sauce. After cooking about three minutes, add beaten egg yolks, and cook for one minute longer. Take from fire and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into timbale molds well greased and lined with grated cheese and bread crumbs mixed. Place in a pan of water, bake fifteen minutes under greased paper in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.). Turn out of mold, garnish with asparagus tips and serve with highly seasoned cream sauce.

—CP

MAIN DINING ROOM in Prime Minister and Mrs. St. Laurent's home has Sheraton and Hepplewhite mahogany furnishings. There is not an antique in the residence, though new furniture is of period style.

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About Women

NEW Executive Assistant to the Director of the Canadian Welfare Council is PATRICIA GODFREY. She brings quite a variety of experience to her new job. A graduate of the University of Toronto, she studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London and was on the English stage from 1935 to 1939. Then came the war and she did defence work, receiving the MBE for her leadership in the Women's Voluntary Services. In 1946 she returned to Canada and took her social service degree at the University of Toronto. She is the daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice J. M. Godfrey and Mrs. Godfrey of Port Credit and Toronto.

—Can. Press
PATRICIA GODFREY

■ The Ontario Provincial Council of Women is out to try and get the divorce laws widened in Ontario. GRACE GORDON, Provincial Law Convener, told the annual meeting that divorce grounds should include: adultery, desertion after three years, cruelty, incurable insanity and habitual drunkenness. Re-elected President was MRS. CHARLES HEMING of Ancaster.

■ An artist with an unusual job is West India-born Canadian YVONNE WILLIAMS. She has designed a number of church windows. Latest was dedicated last month in Toronto. Others include churches in Vancouver and Edmonton.

■ Eastern Canada Region (Ontario and Quebec) of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs is offering a fellowship of $1,500 for study of problems concerning old age. The fellowship is open to any woman residing in Canada and with education and experience that would qualify her to tackle the problems. Chairman is MARY MILLMAN of Toronto.

■ Statistics are often dreary but not the ones released by the BC Motor Vehicle Branch. September records revealed that only 214 women were in accidents as compared with 2,750 men.

■ Winner of the $2,000 IODE Post-Graduate Overseas Scholarship in NB is MARTHA GRIMMER, a member of the faculty of Acadia University, the first woman to win it in NS in some years. A graduate of Acadia, she served in England and Holland with the CWAC's for three years.

■ Renfrew Collegiate Institute, Ont., had the honor of schooling MAYOR CHARLOTTE WHITTON of Ottawa and new Renfrew COUNCILLOR MRS. ERNEST MILLAR. Mrs. Millar is Renfrew's first woman on the Council and she topped the polls. She was backed by the Renfrew Business and Professional Women's Club. She is in business with her husband; has five children and two grand-children.

LIGHTER SIDE

THE HEAVENLY BODIES

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"BUT surely," Miss A. said, "you must believe in the influence of the heavenly bodies on human destiny."

"Well, I've never given it much thought," I said.

Miss A. laid down her copy of "Raphael's Almanac and Prophetic Messenger."

"Then tell me how you account for this," she said. "I happen to be a child of Aries, and last year my horoscope indicated that between Jan. 2 and Jan. 4 I should be exposed to serious loss through the trickery and deception of others. Very well. On Jan. 2 I discovered that the milkman was substituting cereal cream for the usual 16 per cent in the morning delivery. Naturally I was prepared and detected the substitution at once. Have you any explanation for that?"

I said it was odd, though not half as odd as the thought of the planets interesting themselves in irregularities in Miss A.'s milk-box.

"Well, of course, if you're not interested—" Miss A. said rather stiffly and picked up a copy of "Foulsham's Old Moore's Almanac."

"But I am," I said. "Tell me more."

Miss A. relented. "My horoscope also warned me that I must expect gross annoyance and inconsiderateness from someone nearest to me on or about the middle of April," she said. "On exactly the middle of April Mrs. Flack moved into the apartment above me."

I knew all about Mrs. Flack, who not only gives parties but occasionally shakes her floor-mop over Miss A.'s balcony. "What about the international situation?" I asked. "That ought to be more in the planet's line."

Miss A. reverted to her "Raphael's Prophetic Messenger."

"The Middle East—especially Iran—will be in ferment," she read.

"Iran is always in ferment," I said.

"The Duke of Windsor will be in the news," she continued.

"But the Duke is always more or less in the news," I said.

"The new moon on April 6, with Jupiter elevated, indicates that the condition of women will improve, and so will the weather," Miss A. continued. "This is very significant."

"I don't see why," I said. "Everybody's condition improves when the weather improves."

Miss A. said she could see I wasn't prepared to discuss the matter intelligently, and went back to her Raphael. I picked up "Foulsham's Old Moore's Almanac."

"I see it says here there will be a scandal involving a high church dignitary," I said. "That will be the Rev. Hewlett Johnson I expect. There's always a scandal involving the Rev. Hewlett Johnson . . . This is interesting—Venus's position is propitious for shipping *and* religion. There's going to be a revolution in Japan and a change of government in Argentina."

"Where does it say that?" Miss A. demanded.

"Right there," I said, pointing. "It also says the coming year will be propitious for women owners of racing stables."

"But that can't be right!" Miss A. said. "Raphael says definitely that women owners of racing stables will meet with ill-luck this year."

"I guess it all depends on which heavenly dope-sheet you patronize," I said.

Miss A. snatched Foulsham's Almanac away from me. "Imagine saying relations will be settled between Pakistan and India when Raphael says the exact opposite!"

"Raphael could be wrong," I said.

"Raphael is never wrong," Miss A. said.

I picked up the Prophetic Messenger. "Well, listen to this," I said a moment later. "'The movement of loosening of the material links between Canada and the Mother Country seems a matter of inevitable destiny and will synchronize with a tightening of the ever-increasing ties with Canada's mighty Southern neighbor' . . . You'd think the planets had been peeking over the shoulder of the Massey Commission."

It was quite a blow to Miss A., who believes passionately in tightening the bonds with the Mother Country, if necessary to the point of strangulation. "And this from an astrologer who pretends to be British!" she said bitterly.

I sat up suddenly. "Just a minute. When did you get Raphael's Prophetic Messenger?"

"At the after-Christmas sales," Miss A. said, "they had them on at half-price."

"No wonder!" I said, pointing to the cover. "They're last year's almanacs!"

"Last year's!" Miss A. said. "Then in that case everything's happened."

"Only it hasn't," I said. "Don't you see? If they could be wrong about Japan and Pakistan and India and Argentina, they could be wrong about loosening the ties with the Mother Country."

Miss A. nodded, looking a little dazed. She had recovered her belief in a sound political future, but at the cost of her faith in Raphael's Prophetic Messenger.

"Anyway, it's nice to know that pike, chub, gudgeon, roach and dace will bite eagerly in January," I said consolingly, "Raphael probably figured that out without having to consult the heavenly bodies."

Announcement

is made of the following appointments by the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

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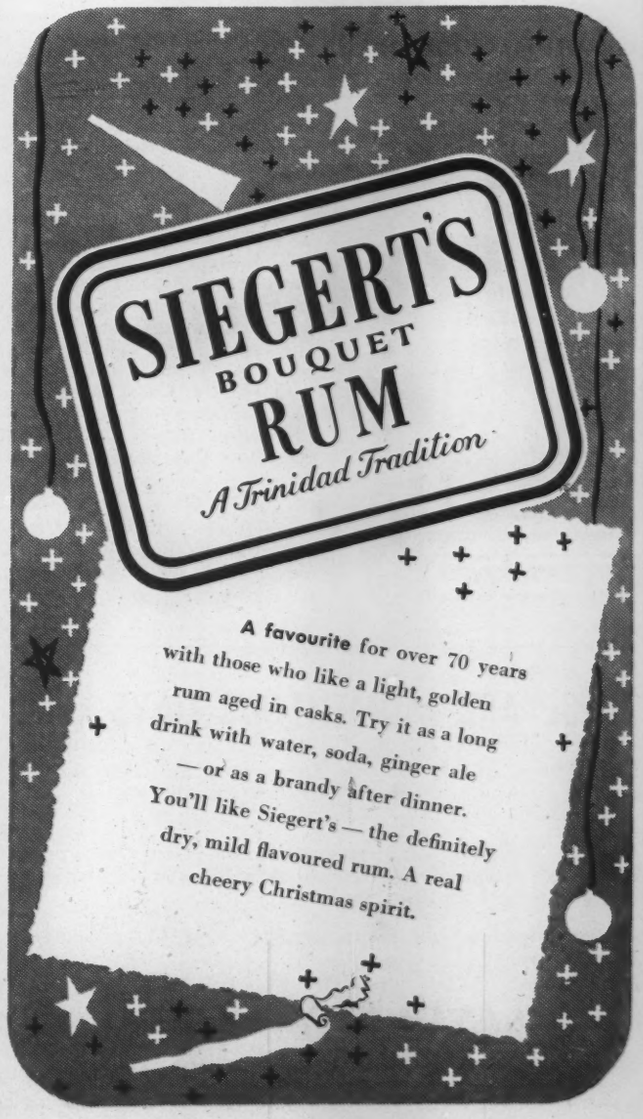
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BAYER

Theatre

■ DORA MAVOR MOORE and the New Play Society, with the cooperation of the American National Theatre Association, are bringing to Toronto a series of six speakers from six different countries. All are practical theatre people, either directors or actors, and are being especially brought out to the U.S. by ANTA. First, on Jan. 12, is PROFESSOR ANDRE VILLIERS, head of the Department of Drama at the Sorbonne, Paris. In February: AVAR KVARAN, a director from Iceland and a speaker from England. There will also be speakers from Holland, U.S. and Italy. Last year it will be remembered that, when Montreal Repertory was making a drive for new members re their 20th anniversary, ANTA arranged for actor WALTER ABEL to go to Montreal and address a meeting. On ANTA's executive are such well-known theatre personalities as President Helen Hayes, Vinton Freedley, Moss Hart; and Canadian RAYMOND MASSEY is on the Board.

■ News has reached us of the appointment of MRS. MARY ELLEN BURGESS as Chairman of the Regional Festival in Saskatchewan. During the Christmas holidays, Mrs. Burgess was in Chicago attending the American Educational Theatre Association; had been asked to be one of the commentators in the High School Section. SN did a story, Dec. 29 issue, about Mrs. Burgess and her work with the Saskatchewan Recreational Movement.

■ We had a note from President G. W. ROUTLEY of the Brockville (Ont.) Theatre Guild telling us that they did Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" in December and are entering it in the Regional Festival. This is the group that won the 1950 Regional with "Our Town." Director of both plays was DR. J. L. CARROLL. It will be remembered that the Upper Canada College Players (all boys), Toronto, took their presentation of "Our Town" on a summer tour of a number of English private schools and theatres. This Fall they did another Wilder production, "The Skin of Our Teeth." Both directed by UCC teacher, JAY MACDONALD.

—Yardley in The Baltimore Sun

"YOU'LL HAVE TO SPEED UP THE WEDDING"

GOOD GERMAN, GOOD EUROPEAN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

of national hostility and power-politics which have ruined Europe.

On the basis of established French-German friendship, Dr. Adenauer is now approaching the first great station of his foreign policy; the restoration of German sovereignty and equality, her rearmament, and her integration as a major partner in a European community, through which she will become at the same time one of the Atlantic Great Powers.

HIS VISIT to London, and the extraordinary honors which were accorded him there, were an outward demonstration of the new status which he is about to achieve for Germany. Looking beyond the present position, he probably hopes to take a full and equal part, by 1953, in the negotiations between the Atlantic Powers and Russia for a German peace settlement; and he hopes that with the balance of world power likely to prevail at that time, such a settlement can be brought about and will restore to Germany unity in freedom.

If he succeeds, he will have become the second founder, after Bismarck, of modern Germany; and his achievement would indeed surpass Bismarck's in having been brought about from far more desperate beginnings, without internal constitutional conflict or external war, and without creating a mortgage of bitterness, foreign danger, and insecure semi-isolation for the revived Germany. Instead, he will have created for Germany a permanent, honourable and secure place in the Atlantic Community, thus opening for her a brighter and more peaceful prospect than Bismarck bequeathed to his foundation.

The success or failure of Dr. Adenauer's grand design still lies in the future. But even now the achievement of his two years' stewardship, seen in perspective is impressive. Even now, he is firmly established as the only German statesmen of modern times who can fairly challenge comparison with Bismarck.

ADENAUER is not one of the disastrous cheap-imitation Bismarcks of which Germany has been only too productive; he is in many ways Bismarck's opposite. He is not a Protestant Prussian Junker but a Catholic Rhenish burgher; not a cavalry officer, but a civilian to the bone; not an autocrat of volcanic temperament but a gentle, soft-spoken, shrewd moulder of men and affairs.

As for his actual political conception, it is in many ways the opposite of Bismarck's; not unnaturally, for what was *Realpolitik* in the 1860's and 70's is not *Realpolitik* in the 1950's, the international realities of today being utterly different.

What Dr. Adenauer shares with his great predecessor in office is profound understanding of the powers and forces with which he has to work, unbending courage and decision, a willpower of tempered steel, and a consummate mastery of statecraft.

SEBASTIAN HAFFNER *is diplomatic correspondent of the London* Observer.

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NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE

MURDER will out — even if it is 3700 years later. The Vancouver Museum has had an Egyptian mummy on display for 30 years. Recently X-rays were taken and it was discovered, says Museum President NOEL ROBINSON, that the body had evidently been smashed on some hard surface and suffered bone injuries.

■ It took him 20,000 miles to get to his job. JOSEPH B. REID was appointed head of UNESCO's technical team re scientific documentation in New Delhi, India. He has been with UNESCO in Paris for the last four-and-a-half-years.

And his trip to India was via Canada and the Pacific so that he might visit his father, the REV. DR. ANDREW REID of Victoria (and incidentally his uncles, REV. DR. ALLAN S. and REV. W. D. REID of Montreal). Scientist Reid received his early education in Sydney, NS, and was the 1935 Manitoba Rhodes Scholar.

■ Times-we'd-like-to-have-been-there: When GOVERNOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER fulfilled a long-cherished ambition and slid down a fireman's brass pole to the astonishment of the spectators below. He was opening the toy exhibition of the Ottawa Fire Fighters' Association.

■ They took their first legislative session in stride did the North West Territories. In the first session held north of the 60th parallel, the three elected members participated in the eight-man Council. First reading was given to finance, sale of liquor to Indians and jury service by women in criminal cases.

■ Speaking of women on juries—Toronto is having a small furor over conditions at City Hall, in the event that women are called for jury duty. Seems facilities in the old building just aren't there for women —even women prisoners, according to MARGARET AITKEN of *The Telegram*, who has been inspecting the premises.

—AP

AT UN IN PARIS: Canadian delegate, Mrs. J. J. Marshall of Agincourt, Ont., talks things over with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

■ New Presidents include: ALDERMAN GEORGE C. MILLER, former Mayor of Vancouver and a founder of Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, was elected President of the Federation. J. B. CRAIG, Managing-director of radio station CKX of Brandon, was elected President of Manitoba Associated Chambers of Commerce. J. E. PHELPS was reelected to a third term as President of Saskatchewan Farmers' Union.

■ BC has formed the first Provincial Chamber of Commerce in Canada. First President is DR. C. H. WRIGHT of Trail.

■ A native son and the youngest man to hold the position of Vancouver's corporation counsel is 41-year-old RUSSELL K. BAKER. Former city solicitor and acting corp. counsel. Baker is a graduate of UBC.

■ And in Saint John, NB, a native son was named City Executive Director. He's 46-year-old EDWARD D. WALSH, who studied accountancy at LaSalle and Queen's universities.

■ New Chairman of the Board of Governors of Ashbury College, Ottawa, is E. N. RHODES of Ottawa, an Ashbury "old boy."

■ JACKSON DODDS of Montreal, Deputy Chief Scout for Canada, has been appointed a member of the International Scout Committee.

■ The University of BC has a new $300,000 Law School. At the recent official opening a stone from London's bomb-shattered Inner Temple was placed in the brick work by W. H. M. HALDANE of the BC Law Society. The stone was a gift to the Law Society in recognition of its help toward the rebuilding of the Inns of Court destroyed during the Battle of London.

■ PROFESSOR G. L. SHANKS, Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Manitoba, is in Pakistan on a one year's appointment as adviser to the Pakistan Government on farm mechanization. Manitoba-born, Prof. Shanks is a graduate of the University of Manitoba and Iowa State College.

■ Officially opened last month, the new Arts Building at Dalhousie University, Halifax, was ready for the students when they returned for their second term. First to move in were the departments of Education and Pyschology, and the Institute of Public Affairs.

■ It pays to read the fine print. So East Kildonan, Man., firemen discovered. They had been buying their own shoes, shirts and new jackets—when in a last year's agreement, in fine print, those items were theirs for nothing—every four years.

■ Among the 11 men from eight countries honored by an honorary Degree of Doctor by the Sorbonne in Paris was CHARLES VEZINA, head of the medical faculty, Laval University, Quebec City.

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